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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Looks to New Empire

French Town Halts War Game

U. S. Pays 7,538,836 People

Chile Names Woman as Mayor

Gaspé Recalls Bold Cartier

Spain Unmusically Is Modern

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, refreshed by his voyage to Hawaii, is enthusiastically welcomed home and visits the two great federal projects, costing over $100,000,000, on the Columbia River. At Bonneville Dam he delights the Oregon people by announcing that locks will be put in to allow ocean vessels to come up the river 200 miles to The Dalles. At Grand Coulee Dam, Washington, he pictures the farm domain that may spring up on the 1,000,000 acres to be reclaimed. Critics of both projects, which are to develop power far beyond any present market, listen closely for explanations of its use. In reply the President pictures the future inland empire of which the Northwest dreams. He intimates federal domination in the power industry—"The power we are developing here will be controlled for all time by the Government."

¶ France sees citizens of Villeneuves-les-Avignon halt air maneuvers being carried on by the army in practice. The townspeople had been directed to extinguish all lights on signal as though air raiders were attacking. When the signal comes electric lights go out, but bonfires flare up in the public squares. The police try to extinguish the bonfires and are driven off by excited crowds. Communists are said to have led the protest action—As usual the plotting "Reds" try to make a public sentiment serve their own low ends.

¶ Washington discovers in a survey that 7,538,836 men and women are wholly or partially dependent on Federal Government checks for their livelihood. Families dependent on these persons more than double the figure and indicate that 15 per cent or more of the total population is now a direct burden on the taxpayers. Government employees, army and navy and Civilian Conservation Corps number about 1,500,000. The others are on war veterans' benefits, emergency work funds and emergency relief—Only private prosperity can send the public pay roll slumping.

¶ American Telephone & Telegraph Company has the country's second largest pay roll, with 291,000 employees. The U. S. Steel Corporation comes third, with 158,000 employees; the Pennsylvania Railroad, the largest carrier, has 147,000. NRA has compiled figures giving a comparison between wages and dividends paid by the entire steel industry in the last half of 1933. Wages and salaries of $281,700,000 were paid to 394,943 workers, while dividends of $9,600,000 went to 514,244 stockholders—Officials claim the figures show the steel industry has taken care of wage earners first.

¶ Latin-American women score once more. Brazil, in its new Constitution, was first South American state to give complete suffrage equality, but Chile becomes first state to announce a woman Mayor. Three men in succession have resigned as Mayor of the city of Calera, declaring the post too difficult. The Minister of the Interior now appoints a capable business woman, Señora Lily Wallace de Duus—If the female Mayor makes good where the male Mayors failed, conservative Latin America will take full notice.

¶ Los Angeles hears a vigorous reply to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's Chicago attack on the press by Dean Carl W. Ackerman. The head of the Columbia School of Journalism tells the California publishers the NRA Administrator has failed in an effort to substitute government opinion for public opinion and now seeks to undermine public confidence in the news by criticizing the newspapers over the radio. "No man," declares Ackerman, "can buy, control or influence the Washington news of the leading press associations"—He says General Johnson challenges the American press to lead the fight for freedom of public opinion.

¶ Gaspé, Quebec, celebrates by unveiling a tall granite cross on the spot where Jacques Cartier began Canadian history 400 years ago. Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal have already celebrated things that came to pass along the grand old St. Lawrence, and now Gaspé. France and the United States join in—Cartier's name stands high on the list of mighty dreamers of dreams who made possible the New World.

¶ Spain sees the Government prepare to intervene in a conflict threatening to close all musical theaters. About 20,000 musicians and 50,000 theater employees would be left idle. Musicians refuse to play the works of Composer Jacinto Guerrero to force him on a wage dispute in his theater. Other composers back Guerrero and won't let musicians play their compositions. Pandemonium comes. Spain has new troubles being up-to-date—But a world that loves Spain had rather see it musical than modern.

Dry Skies Weep When Russians Use Chemicals

Bombardment of Clouds Brings Rain—Also Causes Fog

Tests Prove Success

Four Years of Experiment in Central Asia Give Hope of Control of Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—After four years of experiments on the high and arid plateaus of Turkmanistan in Central Asia, a group of Russian natural scientists has obtained some interesting results in control of rainfall, which suggest to optimistic Soviet journalists the possibility that man may sooner or later actually control not only rainfall but weather and climate in general.

In a preliminary report of his experiments, Prof. B. A. Fedoseeff, director of the Turkmanistan Institute of Rainfall, declares that he and his associates have succeeded in creating artificial mist, artificial clouds, and by dropping chemical compounds from an airplane into natural rainless clouds have on several occasions actually produced rain.

The institute now is working on the problem of producing rain from artificial clouds, and if this problem is solved, the director believes he will be able to produce rain at will from a cloudless sky. The institute also is working on the reverse problem of preventing rainfall in regions where it is excessive.

Chemicals Dropped on Clouds

The Soviet Government established this Institute of Rainfall in 1930, said to be the first of its kind, assigning a group headed by Professor Fedoseeff to work in Turkmanistan, an arid region in which conditions were considered ideal for experimental work. Patient research was carried on without spectacular results until this year.

Between March 11 and April 24 the institute carried out experiments with a specially equipped airplane following a long dry period. They dropped chemical compounds from the plane into natural clouds, and on several occasions succeeded in producing rain in from five to seven minutes. Bright strips appeared in the clouds where the chemicals had fallen, spreading quickly.

The color of the clouds turned from dark gray to milky white, and soon after rain began to fall, first in small and occasional drops and then in a definite downpour. However, the clouds quickly evaporated and finally disappeared altogether. The first drops contained evidence of the chemicals, but later ones were natural raindrops.

Moisture in Arid Places

Researches have convinced the scientists that even in the most arid regions the atmosphere contains enough moisture to make sufficient rainfall possible for agriculture. In Turkman deserts, where the sky is cloudless for months on end, experiments were conducted in producing artificial mist from which clouds would form.

In May, this year, a heavy fog was produced by burning chemicals in a row of saucers on the ground. The fog, or mist, continued for four hours and covered an area of 20 square kilometers, and the chemicals used cost less than $2. From this fog several small artificial clouds were formed.

The institute now is seeking to make artificial clouds sufficiently large and dense so that chemicals dropped from an airplane will precipitate rain. If this is accomplished, rain can be produced from a cloudless sky.

Prospectors to Retire Lop-Eared Burros For Shiny Motorcar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Resplendent with paint and bright nickel, a completely motorized "outfit" for western prospectors was one of the exhibits at the mining and machinery show held in the Shrine auditorium here recently.

The sturdy little truck with its neat dunnage and convenient equipment, made the lop-eared burros of an earlier day look very shabby indeed. And it completely put to shame the rickety "tin Lizzie" that the prospector has been using in recent years.

To take advantage of the latest style, according to the exhibit, a prospector will ride on doughnut-type rubber tires in order to take the bumps out of rough roads and secure greater traction on the open desert. His truck will be equipped with ample storage space for reserve water, oil, and gasoline. It will have a radio to drown out the coyotes—familiar night music in the lonely reaches.

Living accommodations consist of an airy tent attached to the rear of the truck, canvas furniture, and sleeping bags. Food is prepared over a gasoline stove instead of mesquite and greasewood fires.

The prospecting equipment happened to be only one of the many new gadgets exhibited by Los Angeles manufacturers who want to show the latest wrinkle in mining. They held the exhibit in order to expand their trade boundaries by reason of the revival of western mining which has followed the increased price for gold, silver, and copper.

World Scene Viewed at Harvard Offsets Shrink Tunnel Deficits

Douglas Near Full Employment

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Colleges

Police Not War

Boston with its universities is a center of thought, from which able students go forth to view the world scene. Hence it happens one may enter a Harvard University building and look out upon Vienna with startling clarity.

Dr. Bruce Hopper, professor of international relations at Harvard, author, and just returned European and Asiatic traveler, in his quiet study today viewed the turmoil that is Europe and uttered a thought that is welling up in university circles.

Said he: "The logical solution which leaps to mind concerning international problems is some sort of an international police system."

This recommendation follows hard on the heels of Dr. Karl T. Compton's stalwart support for an international position. Dr. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, articulated a growing conviction that force behind international law is the only way to avert force behind national interests.

Suave, polished Dr. Hooper sniffed at talk of war. Lacking are the sinews of war, namely credit, he said.

"Unrest and disturbances will continue, but because of the certain refusal of the present unpaid creditors to lend again, there can be no immediate major war."

Other Hoppers included these observations favorable to an international police force:

"There are times when unconditional pacifism is detrimental to human welfare."

"Society needs protection of naval and military police against evilly disposed putsch groups."

"Pending ironing out of difficulties in the formation of international police force, perhaps, the most effective means of stopping wars would be to outlaw credit for another war."

Tunnel

Deficit Shrinks

As the Boston vehicular tunnel rolls up a deficit daily—now at the $35,000 mark after a month's operation—the public eyes the project askance. But daily offsets to this deficit are discovered.

For instance, left out of the public's reckoning generally is the fact that one of the two ferries that used to ply between East Boston and Boston proper has been discontinued because of the tunnel.

These two squat, phlegmatic barges cost the city $800,000 a year. Mr. Otis D. Fellows, chief engineer of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, declared today that withdrawal of one of these ferries will save the city at least $350,000.

Hence the deficit shrinks. Assume that this month's deficit of $35,000 is multiplied by 12, giving a deficit of $420,000 for the year. Deduct the $350,000 saved by putting the ferry in cold storage and there is a net deficit remaining of $120,000, approximately what Mayor Mansfield anticipated the first year.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Contempt Charge Talked in Strife At New Orleans

Head of National Guard Adds to Force, Defying Order of Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4—Mounted machine guns and armed militia standing watch over the city registration office still bore testimony today of continued defiance hurled at the civil courts of New Orleans by Adj. Gen. Raymond Fleming, head of the Louisiana National Guard.

This resulted when General Fleming refused to obey an edict of Judge Nat W. Bond directing him to restrain from enforcing the partial martial law proclamation of Gov. O. K. Allen. In answer to the restraining order which took the form of an injunction, General Fleming increased the strength of his forces.

Accordingly attorneys for the Walmsley faction announced that they planned today to bring General Fleming before Judge Bond and have him cited for contempt of court, but this move was delayed.

Except for this, the struggle for political supremacy between the state forces of Senator Huey P. Long and the city forces of Mayor Walmsley has abated in intensity, for the time being at least.

Further hostilities from still another sector was indicated, however, yesterday, when the Finance Commissioner, Mr. A. Milnes Pratt, declared that "special state assessors" appointed through the influence of Senator Long, would not be accepted by the city administration."

Trouble here began a short time ago when the city Board of Assessors refused to accept appointment by Governor Allen of two Long men. The board contended that the naming of assessors to fill vacancies should come through a special election.

Under the law the valuations fixed by the city board are subject to the approval of the Louisiana Tax Commission, and in the event the tax commission decides, special state assessors for each district to make new appraisals can be appointed. Senator Long declared this would be done and Mr. William Rankin of the tax commission appointed the "special state assessors."

Mexico's New Deal Helps Rural Schools

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 4 (By U. P.)—Education of the peon, or Mexican peasant, is one of the chief objectives of the Six-Year Plan, Mexico's "New Deal." The Education Department is engaged in a vast school building program.

There are now 18,000 rural schools in the Republic, but between now and 1939, more than one-fifth of the entire buget of the Education Department will be spent on construction of such schools.

Secretary Eduardo Vasconcelos told the United Press that in the next three years more than 11,000 rural schools will be built, bringing the total to almost 31,000.

Machado's Arrest Asked Of Dominican Republic

HAVANA, Aug. 4 (AP)—The State Department last night instructed the Cuban Minister to the Dominican Republic to request the arrest of former Cuban President Machado, said to be in Dominica, pending a request for extradition, based on seven charges, including murder.

Governor Raids Anti-Union Office In Minneapolis

Delivers Ultimatum to Truck Employers to Accept Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 4—The Farmer-Labor Governor of Minnesota, Mr. Floyd B. Olson, whose use of martial law first irritated the employers and then the strikers, balanced his raid on strike headquarters earlier this week with a raid yesterday on the anti-union offices.

Intervening further in the strike, Governor Olson last night then gave the employers until Sunday midnight to agree to terms drawn over a week ago by federal mediators and accepted by the union.

If at that time the truck operators have failed to accept such a settlement, the Governor declared that permits for the movement of all trucks except those conveying milk, ice, bread and gasoline, hospital trucks, and trucks engaged in interstate commerce would be revoked.

Ultimatum to Employers

Governor Olson issued his order as commander-in-chief of the National Guard, 2000 members of which are occupying the city under martial law. The Governor yesterday noon had issued an ultimatum demanding settlement of the strike before midnight Friday, but changed his order at the hour of midnight after a long conference with the federal mediators here.

His pronouncement followed a hectic day in which the outstanding development was the raid on the offices of the Citizens Alliance by National Guard officers.

The Governor accompanied the militia. The party was led by Lieut. Kenneth Haycraft, Minnesota all-star football player of a few years ago and now an investigator of the State Securities Commission.

Headed by Business Men

The Citizens Alliance is an organization headed by prominent business men of the city. It has come in for considerable censure from the Farmer-Labor Governor and the strikers.

The troops held the office and those in it for several hours yesterday afternoon while the Governor seized various files and records.

The raid came at a time when most people thought the strike was heading for a quick settlement. The evening newspapers went to press with optimistic stories of the peace negotiations and it was thought that before the hour of midnight both employees and employers would have reached an agreement.

Johnson Intervenes In Stockyards Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—The prolonged stock handlers' strike at the Chicago stockyards has brought intervention from Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, now in Chicago. Conferences on the strike, which began yesterday in the NRA chief's suite at the Drake Hotel here, were resumed today in an effort to bring quick peace.

Meanwhile at the stockyards the livestock commission companies started to receive cattle again after suspending activities for a number of days. Their action in resuming business brought a walkout of several hundred of their employees, also union members, who would not work with the nonunion labor hired to take the place of the striking stock handlers.

New Challenge To NRA Power Becomes Issue

Finding Against Chicago Motor Firm Unenforced at Washington

Changes Forecast

Study of Whole Structure Being Made at Request of President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—As the NRA today faced powerful resistance from a new industrial angle, with hands hampered by serious internal friction and its authority undermined by political opposition, reports of impending reorganization again became current here.

Delegation of all compliance functions of the recovery organization to the Federal Trade Commission was known to be under consideration by officials, who were told by President Roosevelt to go over the whole controversial NRA question during his absence and be prepared with recommendations on his return.

While the outcome of these studies is still uncertain, the sudden accumulation of new troubles for the NRA is indicative of the tremendous pressure being exerted both directly on General Johnson's agency and indirectly on the Administration to bring about sweeping changes in the methods to be pursued in regimenting American industry.

Challenge

The latest, and likely to become the most serious, of all challenges to NRA authority is that of the Chicago Motor Coach Company. The issue became acute today as the result of a decision rendered yesterday by the National Labor Relations Board. The decision categorically found the company guilty of violating labor provisions of the Recovery Act. Having taken this step, the board merely referred its decision to the NRA's compliance section for action which now becomes almost mandatory.

All day today NRA's ranking officials studied over the problem. They have no real recourse. The company has been judged guilty by the supreme labor relations court of the land. The NRA has no power to question the decision. Its only province is to attempt to punish the company for its alleged faults. The first step would logically be to take away the company's Blue Eagle. This is expected to be done.

But General Johnson's assistants, in command during his absence, are extremely reluctant to take even this step, let alone attempting more direct punishments. They fear that action against the Chicago Motor Coach Company might do the NRA more damage than the company—and for very good reasons.

Chicago Concern

First, it is a Chicago concern where NRA opposition is reported as particularly acute. Second, it is a company operating bus service necessary to its patrons. For these reasons it becomes a matter of serious doubt that removal of the Blue Eagle would result in any general public boycott of the line. On the contrary it might make it more popular. Such a result would tend to throw the Blue Eagle into disrepute and minimize what prestige it still retains, it is said.

The decision may be held over until the General gets back to Washington. Meanwhile the whole picture is clouded by internal dissension over the outcome of the Harriman Mills case, where one group within the organization managed to conclude an agreement with the mill and return its Blue Eagle while another contends that the action was taken without authority and complete unconcern as to the merits of the case or labor's rights. It is fully expected that there will be several resignations when the General gets back to settle the question. He will be forced to uphold one side against the other. Whichever loses will almost certainly have to walk out.

Adding to the troubles of the NRA is of course the fact that Republicans have singled it out for particular attack. Altogether, the General will find a rather torn and worried NRA awaiting his return.

'Work to Eat' Slogan For Portland Relief Wins Cheers in Ohio

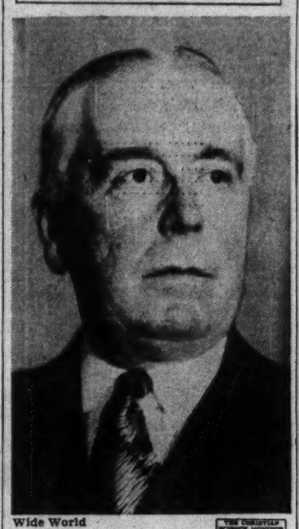
PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 4 (AP)—There seems to be trouble with this business of welfare relief in Maumee, Ohio, as well as in Portland.

City Manager James E. Barlow recently told the world that Portland's relief was to be conducted on a "cold-blooded" basis with "no work—no relief" the slogan.

From many places he has received letters commending his stand and today Mr. Henry C. Ostrander of Maumee wrote him saying: "More power to you. It's time the country was waking up. In this little community we have loafers who apparent' delight in bragging that they get more out of relief than if they put in a couple of days' work a week."

Whether the Ostrander support had anything to do with it or not is not known, but at any rate Manager Barlow again yesterday told the world he would not budge from his stand despite the protests of the Portland Relief Workers' Protective Association. He demands that those able-bodied men receiving aid do municipal work in return at $2 a day. Many failed to show up for work under that arrangement.

Pulls for Charter



Wide World

Judge Samuel Seabury

Blocking Charter Reforms Rousing New York Citizens

New Forces Mobilized From All Parties Under Smith and Seabury

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—An army is forming here today against the political obstructionists in the city and State, who would nullify efforts at governmental reform. This army is mobilizing under the leadership of Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York and nationally known Democrat, and Judge Samuel Seabury, father of the Fusion movement here.

From all quarters important men and women are rallying to their standard, and indications are that this force will repeat this fall upon a state-wide stage a more stirring battle for reform than that produced by the Republican-Fusion forces in the mayoralty campaign last year, when Tammany was defeated and the Tiger exiled from City Hall.

Commission Disrupted

This mobilization followed what was to all practical effects and purposes the disruption of the New York Charter Revision Commission headed by Mr. Smith and Judge Seabury is today. Their resignations and those of other members of the commission did not, however, mean an end to efforts to give the city and the counties of the state a modern system of government, in contradistinction to the archaic forms of administration under which the city has been operating so long at tremendous cost to the taxpayers.

Coincident with their resignations, Mr. Smith and Judge Seabury announced that they would take the fight for effective charter revision to the people—a move characteristic of them, since they have repeatedly done the same thing in connection with other issues, and nearly always won.

Alignment with the Smith-Seabury forces was announced by Mr. George Brokaw Compton, widely known lawyer and one of the Charter Reform Commissioners who also quit, and others today.

Compton Was Mediator

"The fight for real charter reform is not over," Mr. Compton told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here today. "The need for something real is as great as ever."

Mr. Compton was the man on the commission who took the rôle of mediator between the forces which were for effective charter revision and those which fought under the leadership of Mr Frank J. Prail for maintenance of, or the nearest thing to, the old order. All these efforts were marked by failure, for the two thoughts were not to be reconciled. The rocks upon which they split were called "borough autonomy" and "city legislature."

"The objects of one of these groups seemed to be to insure continuance of the existing governmental structure of the city with very little change," Mr. Compton said. "The tactics used by this group were those of delay and obstruction. They appeared to me to be acting as partisans in what they regard as a political battle. They are more interested in their particular brand of borough autonomy than in preparing a scientific and coördinated charter plan.

Sought New Efficiency

"The object of the other group was to carry out fully the mandate of the Legislature and provide a new charter that would furnish the machinery for a more efficient and economical government.

"Those of the commission members holding substantially the same views as Governor Smith and Judge Seabury exerted every possible effort to reach a reasonable compromise basis short of compromising principle."

German Inability to Pay Stops Lancashire Mills

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 4 (AP)—Exporters of cotton yarn to Germany decided yesterday temporarily to suspend deliveries and cease spinning in consequence of the inability of German firms to pay for yarns already shipped.

The stoppage of machinery may throw 50,000 Lancashire workers out of jobs, including those indirectly affected by the cessation of spinning operations.

Roosevelt Visions New Inland Empire In the Northwest

Growing Web of Public-Owned Utilities Paves Way for Huge System

Helped by New Deal

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Public ownership of power projects has received a tremendous impulse under the Roosevelt Administration, so that now, with 38 federal projects in operation or under contemplation, the United States has "the beginning of an enormous publicly-owned and nation-wide super-power system," according to the Public Ownership League of America.

In a survey of recent progress of public ownership just issued, the league says that few people realize "the extent to which the Federal Government, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, has pushed public ownership as a part of its national recovery program," nor do many realize "the wide extent and long standing success of municipally owned projects in the United States. The report appears in the league publication, Public Ownership.

The survey shows that there are now some 2390 municipally owned light and power plants and 7835 municipally owned waterworks in the United States, besides the big hydroelectric and irrigation projects which have recently been put under way by the Federal Government. These, the league describes as "the most interesting and significant developments of public ownership in the country."

Located in Every State

As to the local projects the report says:

"It is interesting to note that these municipal light and power plants are widely distributed throughout the country; every state has some. It is true that the majority of these 2390 plants are in the smaller cities, but not a few are in the larger ones.

"Los Angeles, with its 1,238,000 population, has the largest single municipality-owned light and power system. Seattle, with 365,000 population, is crowding closely on to Los Angeles with its great Skagit development. Cleveland, with its 900,000 population, has a very large municipal system, although it has only a part of the service."

Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Kan., Fort Wayne, Ind., Tacoma, Wash., Pasadena, Calif., Springfield, Ill., Jamestown, N. Y., are among the larger and more outstanding municipal plants."

Besides the light and power plants, the survey report adds, "there are, of course, many other forms of municipal ownership more or less common in the United States. There are 76 cities that own and operate street railways while municipally owned parks, playgrounds, airports, docks and harbors are too numerous to mention."

Reviews Federal Projects

Reviewing the federal projects, the league points first to the Muscle Shoals and Tennessee Valley projects as an outstanding undertaking of the present administration.

"While this project was started many years ago, it was not until the advent of the Roosevelt Administration that its real development was undertaken," the league says.

The Boulder Canyon development, inaugurated under a previous administration, has been expanded, it is pointed out, with the $22,000,000 transmission line to bring the power from Boulder Canyon to Los Angeles and other coast cities, and the $220,000,000 aqueduct which is to bring the water from the Colorado River into the coastal regions.

The league then points to the Central Valley power and irrigation project in California, which is to go forward with federal aid; to the Columbia River hydroelectric project for which the Federal Government has allotted $31,000,000; and to the Grand Coulee development farther up the Columbia, for which $63,000,000 has been allotted. Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas are other states to have new federal power developments.

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Things Present

The first editorial will be read with interest and pleasure by those living in the region of the drought.

Some of the more recent trends in educational thought which parents may wish to find in a school are presented on the Progress in Education Page.

Is the assumption of final authority in production matters by the man who furnishes the capital a fundamental weakness of the American theater? A prominent director discusses the question on the News of Art, Music and Theater Page.

"Making slip covers for the dining-room chairs," and "dressing up the kitchen," are but two of the interesting subjects on the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Columbia River Projects He Hopes Will Attract Great Farm Host

Sees Dream Unfold

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PARTY AT GRAND COULEE DAM, Wash., Aug. 4—An enraptured pilgrim moved yesterday and today in a world of economic vision. He was President Roosevelt, viewing the two vast projects on the Columbia River which will use ultimately more than $100,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, and, if successful, will actually create the inland empire of the Northwest's dreams.

Here today, through acres of dust and sage brush, the President viewed the Grand Coulee Dam, which will cost $63,000,000 initially and will provide water for the reclamation of more than 1,000,000 acres of land. On it farmers from submarginal lands in the "Sahara-belt" may settle. It will also provide potentially some 2,200,000,000 kilowatt hours of firm power and 500,000,000 kilowatt hours of secondary power.

Where the power will be sold remains to be seen. Spokane is 75 miles away and has only 115,514 population, Seattle and Tacoma are 200 miles away over the Cascade Range and have cheap power of their own, while Portland has at its back door the Bonneville project which Mr. Roosevelt visited first.

Building on Hope

But in his speech at Bonneville late yesterday the President disdained to consider markets. "More power to you," he exclaimed. "I don't believe you can have enough power for a long time to come."

Solidly therefore, as he has shown in his two speeches, President Roosevelt is building not upon existing possibilities but upon hopes and visions for the future.

"As a Roosevelt, I am thinking about growing families," he remarked. "Out here you have not just space, you have space that can be used by human beings—a wonderful land. A land of opportunities, a land already peopled by Americans who know whither America is bound—people who are thinking about advantages for mankind, good education, and above all the chance for security, the chance to lead our own lives without wondering what is going to happen to us tomorrow; security for old age, security against the ills and the accidents that come to people, and above all, security to earn our own living."

To Further Navigation

President Roosevelt promised sealocks at Bonneville which will permit great sea-going vessels to come up the Columbia River as far as The Dalles, which means almost 200 miles from the sea at Astoria. This is the assurance which this corner of the Northwest has been eagerly awaiting.

The region's second query concerns whether Bonneville and Grand Coulee power will be sold so cheaply as seriously to undercut prices of the territory's existing power resources. It is also asked whether the reclamation expenses of Grand Coulee will be charged off against the power, and whether the navigation improvement costs of Bonneville will come from the same pocketbook.

On these points the President simply said: "The power we will develop here is going to be power which for all time will be controlled by government. Two years ago, when I was in Portland, I laid down the principle of the need of government yardsticks so that the people of this country will know whether they are paying the proper price for electricity of all kinds."

Doubts Rise in the Dust

These are arid facts. They raise doubts about the early prospective value of the two projects. The President spurns such doubts. He believes that the expansive future of the Northwest will absorb all the land and power and navigation facilities that he can produce. He recalls that critics and carpers have doubted every project since building began and that the sarcastic jibe of "Fulton's folly" is applied to all pioneers.

Nevertheless, even some Democrats regard the two enormous Columbia River dams as "pork." Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes himself opposed them until political pressure made them inevitable. Now as he rides across the area on this train, he wears a cynical grin.

Apart from the dusty facts, the glamour of these gigantic enterprises is unlimited. Bonneville set in a precipitious gorge with pointed evergreens beautifying the impressive scene contrasts sharply with the desert-like Grand Coulee territory.

Construction gangs hard at work, with townsites springing up, hold a frontier romance of their own. The President enjoyed every moment as he rode slowly about the terrain.

Politics Befog the Air

On his special train, which he boarded at Bonneville after a 50-mile drive from Portland, the atmosphere was thick with politics. Already, at Portland, his aides had averted strong pressure to extract a commitment on the strike situation.

And, ironically enough, just before the Houston docked in a typical Oregon mist, 150 striking longshoremen had set upon 40 nonunion men at a neutral hiring hall. A pitched battle ensued, while the city's police

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Reports on New Deal Charted

Richberg Scans Relief Policy

Detour Signs Mean Employment

Millions Spent From Federal Funds in Improvement of Nation's Highways—Elimination of Grade Crossings Adds to Safety of Motoring

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — The whole New Deal organization—from NRA to the other end of the soup alphabet—is about to be judged on its record by President Roosevelt.

Within a few days after his return from the West great charts will be laid before him. On each chart the record of one of the New Deal agencies will be drawn against its objectives. Mr. Rooevelt will see before him how near or how far each has come toward its goal. And on that showing, presumably, each one will stand or fall.

As the "judgment day" for the New Deal thus approached, concern was most noticeable in both NRA and AAA, where public opposition has made future policies uncertain, entirely regardless of their actual records of success. The former was filled with rumors of impending reorganization, while the latter weighed methods of preventing sharp increases in food prices due to the drought, while at the same time saving its crop-control programs.

* * *

Mr. Richberg's Task: The efficiency expert whom President Roosevelt chose to look over and evaluate the various alphabet agencies will be ready to make his first report when the Chief Executive returns to his desk next week.

The expert is Mr. Donald R. Richberg, director of the Industrial Emergency Committee, which the President set up by executive order on July 2, to make recommendations "with respect to problems of relief, public works, labor disputes and industrial recovery, and to study and coördinate the handling of joint problems affecting these activities."

While his chief has been sailing the Pacific, Mr. Richberg has been delving deeply into the workings of the various New Deal agencies, seeing which should be revised, which are spending more than they are worth, which are duplicating the work of other bureaus.

Mr. Richberg has asked for an appointment with the President as soon as he arrives, but the report he will give him will not be final because members of his committee have been widely scattered since July 2. The committee includes Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, now with the President; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who is vacationing in New England; Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, who has been on the west coast, and Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, who is traveling in Europe.

To a large extent, the initial report will reflect the personal ideas of Mr. Richberg, who, until he was made director of the National Emergency Council and director of the Industrial Emergency Committee, was general counsel for the NRA and right-hand man of General Johnson. His leave of absence from the NRA expires Sept. 1, the date on which he hopes to have completed his plans for government reorganization.

The Richberg report will show how the work of the major emergency activities can be so coördinated as to save considerable money and at the same time be more efficient. The recommendations will point to permanent systems of relief, public works, industrial coöperation and other phases of the New Deal.

Mr. Hopkins, who has been in Europe during the last four weeks picking up information as to how public relief is handled over there, will be counted on to make the recommendations with respect to relief. He has never favored the cash dole and his experience with work relief has convinced him that if there must be any sort of government dole, it must be a work dole.

Mr. Ickes drew up a plan for making public works a permanent branch of the Government before he went West to meet the President.

Interest centers largely in what the IEC will recommend with respect to the NRA. Two basic changes will probably be included: First, in its permanent form, it shall be administered by a board or commission of five or seven members; second, that the number of codes be limited to 300 and that gradually the multitude of small industries and business will be told that they must get along without codes.

Some observers see politics behind the reorganization plans now being worked out. It is only natural that the Administration should want to see its offsprings appearing in the best light in the congressional campaign now in the offing.

* * *

Detour Signs: Don't worry over delay and dust when you run into one of the numerous road detours this summer. Think of the future! Detour signs are signs of progress.

This is the advice given by the American Automobile Association as it calls attention to the fact that more than 300,000 men are now at work on some 5000 road projects in all sections of the country. More than $250,000,000—mostly federal emergency funds—is being spent for the improvement of existing arteries, elimination of grade crossings and for safer highways, Mr. Thomas P. Henry, president of the National Motoring Association, states. Another $150,000,000, he estimates, will soon flow into the channels of employment and trade from projects advertised for contract.

To the motorists the detour sign should signify that the unemployed are being put to work.

"They mean the distribution of money throughout the country, and they also mean that better and safer highways will be available in the months ahead," Mr. Henry says.

At the same time, he says, the motorist who plans ahead, can avoid detours and be assured of a pleasant and comfortable trip.

Today's News of Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

And then there are, of course, other offsets to confound the gloomy ones.

Mr. Fellows explains it is necessary to keep one ferry operating since there is still much horse traffic and this traffic would slow up passage through the tunnel.

Recovery

Unemployment Line Broken

No grass grows in the streets of Douglas, town of 2227 inhabitants, 40 miles southwest of Boston. Women enumerators conducting the state ERA unemployment survey discovered that the streets of Douglas are beaten to dust by the tramp of workers' feet, that only 0.9 per cent of the men and 1.1 of the total employables are idle.

Whirling wheels and taut conveyor belts have pushed back the unemployment line in this town, where there are 658 men workers and 195 women with only 6 idle men and 3 idle women.

The enumerators today released a preliminary table covering unemployment figures for 9 towns. Uxbridge, next door to Douglas, with 6841 inhabitants, reports 7.6 per cent unemployed. Highest rate of unemployment is in West Brookfield with an idle percentage of 31.7.

Here is what the enumerators found:

Cities	Percentage Unemployed
Douglas	1.1
Grafton	19.9
Milford	21.7
Sutton	25.7
Uxbridge	7.6
Warren	16.1
Webster	14.1
Westboro	19.4
West Brookfield	31.7

* * *

Into Other Fields

Boston, one of the nation's administrative textile centers, heard that Mr. George A. Sloan was to resign as head of the Cotton Textile Institute with regret and wonderment.

Announced at a meeting of the Institute's executive committee in Providence last night, his proffered resignation, not yet accepted, evoked comment from textile authorities here.

Recalled by many were these facts about the youngish modern-minded business man, Mr. Sloan:

He was largely instrumental in perfecting the highly successful NRA textile code.

He has thereby contributed to the 100 per cent increase in weekly pay rolls in the textile industry.

He has helped obtain a 20 per cent reduction in hours of labor and an estimated addition of 140,000 workers to the aggregate of textile employees.

All commentators today expressed certitude that Mr. Sloan is clearing the way toward even broader fields of activity.

State House

Requests by Request

During the past season's many battles in the Legislature about alleged illegal monopolies by public utilities, it was pointed out that the Attorney-General should do something about it. Looking up innocently, Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, when told of these suggestions, said he would not act, as no one had informed him of the need for the services of his office.

Today Mr. Wycliffe Marshall, energetic attorney for electricity consumers, decided to give Mr. Warner what he had asked for, presented a list of three luminaries and their words which he interpreted as requesting the services of the Warner office.

He started with no less a light than a member of the Superior Court, Mr. Lewis Goldberg: "It is for the Attorney-General to deal with questions of unlawful monopoly."

Then Mr. Henry Attwill, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, "Ought you not take up the matter with the Attorney-General?"

Finally Mr. Henry G. Wells, member of the commission, "It is up to the courts to compel utilities to get out of business."

* * *

Johnny on the Spot

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware generally caps important events in the day's news by filing a bill in the Legislature. True to form the representative today followed up hard the nationally publicized memorial ceremonies to former President Calvin Coolidge in Plymouth yesterday with a bill to make a memorial out of Mr. Coolidge's Northampton home.

Under the bill this property would be purchased by Hampshire County with county commissioners acting as trustees. The house stands two stories high on Massassoit Street, was home of late President for many years.

City Affairs

Boston Rebuffed

When the austere Interstate Commerce Commission this week rendered the decision that railroads could legally serve ships in New York harbor without charge it administered a rebuff to Boston. Boston, which is a day nearer Europe than any other Atlantic seaboard port, has long seen its commerce languish despite this natural advantage.

Sprightly business interests, namely the Boston Port Authority, has decided this advantage has been more than offset by high costs to shippers in getting their cargoes aboard vessels. There is the railroad trek from the interior and then there is the getting of the cargo aboard ship after it is deposited in Boston. This cost is levied on the shippers, and induces many exporters to ship via New York where free lighterage is permitted.

Boston fumes impotently, contemplates an appeal from the decision, awaited for five years. Boston is determined that handicaps of a man-made nature shall not keep the city from cashing in on the natural advantage of being 24 hours nearer Europe than is New York.

The I. C. C. ruled that a port is not a locality, that it is a gateway, so its book of rules does not function as normally.

* * *

Return of 1200

The ERA pot continues to boil today, with the fire burning low in most official stoves, it being Saturday and the golf greens beckoning. But Boston's ERA office had enough people on hand to announce restoration of all 1200 ERA workers laid off last week because of a tangle over jurisdiction. Five hundred returned to work last Thursday; 700 return this Monday to surface streets dug up and left dug up.

In addition, three additional projects took shape—a sea wall at Long Island, a woman's sewing project and a matress-making enterprise. The matress project, the first of its kind, will be located at the Army Base, will give work to 10 women at the start, 35 at the finish. The Federal Government will supply supervisor and material.

Politics

"Let's Make Up"

Massachusetts Republicanism under the probable stewardship of Lieut. Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon gets the jitters every time organized labor is mentioned.

Organized labor last year menaced Mr. Bacon's election to his present office at every step. One could not enter a hinterland town without having a bulletin of Mr. Bacon's labor record handed him by a zealous labor worker. Now that Mr. Bacon would like very much to be Governor, labor is truly the fly in the ointment.

To mellow hardbitten labor Mr. Joel Eastman, Boston attorney, addressed 300 members of the Automobile and Garage Workers of America at the Hotel Ritz-Plaza last night and told the workers that Mr. Bacon was really a great fellow. He told them Mr. Bacon was instrumental in enacting into law 36 resolutions in favor of labor, that the Republican Party in its years of control in the Legislature had made Massachusetts an exceptionally fine state to live, work and play in.

* * *

In the headquarters of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor this morning, Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary, riffled the pages of the labor record of Mr. Bacon. Labor has drawn opposite conclusions, has stigmatized Mr. Bacon as "Labor enemy number one" and does not seem inclined to retreat from that position.

Liquor Control

An Appeal to Parents

The liquor control act, alleged gem of Massachusetts mislegislation, continued today to hold the spotlight as something that should be made to slough off its present loose skin as rapidly as possible.

Says Miss Mary Driscoll of the Boston Licensing Board today:

"Women should be barred from drinking in public places."

"Liquor establishments should be closed on Sundays."

These conclusions follow closest study of the situation. Miss Driscoll, who is conducting an investigation of charges that liquor places are debauching the young, announced today that no startling disclosures had been made, but complained of inadequate staff with which to conduct thorough probe.

She urged parents to register complaints with the Boston Licensing Board, rather than with federal authorities.

Canada Celebrates Exploits Of Early French Discoverers Among Historic Gaspé Scenes

Visitors From Overseas to Join Quebec Inhabitants in Observing Four Hundredth Anniversary of Cartier's First Landing

By Lloyd Roberts
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GASPE, Quebec—Here on the rugged coast of the Gaspé Peninsula where Canadian history got its first start four centuries ago with the first visit of Jacques Cartier, the people of Quebec are now celebrating the most famous episode in their history.

Today the scene is being reënacted on a grander scale in memory of those intrepid seamen who on this spot dedicated half a continent to the Crown of France. It was the first of Cartier's three momentous voyages, that together were destined to change the face of history and perpetuate the name of the "master pilot and sea captain of the Port of St. Malo" among the great mariners and explorers of all time.

This summer the Province of Quebec, with the assistance of the Federal Government, is commemorating the event with elaborate celebrations. Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal have already paid tribute. On Aug. 25 and 26 the quiet port of Gaspé will be stirred as never before in its long history by the influx of thousands of strangers from the outer world come to witness the unveiling of a 30-foot granite cross, set up on the very point where a wooden one was planted so long ago.

Not only will the Prime Ministers of Canada and of Quebec and their high officials, citizens and country-folk from the three provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec, and tourists from the United States, be there, but France too will be represented by the steamer Champlain and several hundred passengers from most of the towns and districts of the early-day emigrants.

Old Events Depicted

Old scenes and episodes on sea and land will be portrayed with realism and imagination, that the world may realize and honor as never before the coming of Jacques Cartier and his threescore sailors from beyond the seas.

Cartier's contacts with the coast of Newfoundland and the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence had not been encouraging. But when he came to the Magdalene Islands and what is now Prince Edward Island he was greatly cheered by the sight of tall forests and luscious meadows and pushed on toward the mainland with renewed confidence in his mission.

On a hot day in July he sailed into and named Baie des Chaleurs (New Brunswick), met and traded with some Indians and then, realizing that this was not the entrance to the desired northwest passage leading to Cathay, continued eastward along the coast.

On July 14 a "contrary and impetuous" wind forced his two small ships to take shelter in the Bay of Gaspé. Two days later "the wind blew so hard that one of our ships lost an anchor and we deemed it wise to go further in, seven or eight leagues from the mouth of the said river, into a good and safe harbor and river until the twenty-fifth of the said month, without being able to get out."

Although adversity drove him in he turned his visit to good account and unwittingly left a glamour to the region that will never fade. For he discovered "a great multitude of wild men who were fishing for mackerel, whereof there is a great store," who came about him in their boats in the friendliest manner. "We gave them knives, strings of beads, combs and other articles of little value of which they were very pleased, raising their hands to heaven, singing and dancing in their boats. . . . They wear their head shaven entirely with the exception of a tuft of hair on the top of the head, which they allow to grow as long as a horse's tail and which they hold upon their heads with leather needles."

Plenty of Presents

Later the sailors went ashore, visited their encampment and distributed more presents among them, winning their confidence and enticing back those who had fled to the woods. "They were about 20 women," writes Cartier, "who all together came to the Captain and rubbed his arms and chest as is their way of caressing and he gave them each a tin bell of little value, and at once they all began to dance singing a number of songs."

Cartier was elated, for there was a practical motive behind his kindness. Second only to his eagerness for discovery of new lands and fabulous treasure was the desire to convert the heathen to his own faith. The time seemed opportune.

"On the twenty-fourth we made a large cross, 30 feet high; this was made in the presence of some of the savages at the point at the entrance of the harbor, on the middle of which cross we put a shield in relief with three fleur-de-lys, above which was cut in large letters, 'Vive Le Roy De France,' and we erected it in their presence on the point, and they looked at it keenly, both when we were making it and while erecting it."

The natives were impressed but not convinced, however, that the strange white men meant no harm by the ceremony that marked their claiming of the land, which Cartier admits: "But having returned to our ships, their captain came to us with a boat, dressed in a black bear's skin, with his three sons and one of his brothers, and they did not come as close as they were in the habit of doing."

Seizes Interpreters

Cartier beguiled them closer, however, under pretense of trade and, seizing the boat, forced them to come aboard. He then pacified them by telling that the cross had been erected simply as a guide for future ships and by giving them food and drink. Next he disclosed his intention of detaining two of the chief's sons, promising to return with them shortly.

He does not describe the Indians' reactions to that, but simply states: "And we dressed each of the sons in a shift, a colored sack, and a red cape, and we placed a brass chain around the neck of each, which pleased them immensely." In this manner he secured two interpreters for his next voyage. The next day he left the harbor, never to return.

Thus the rugged sea captain of St. Malo, searching for the Northwest passage and driven ashore by storm, won the distinction of being the first to claim possession for the King of France of the new lands previously visited by John Cabot, Corte Real, Gomez and Verrazzano, and probably the first to attempt the conversion of the natives to Christianity. Even if those first religious seeds fell on stoney ground and the country 200 years later reverted to England, those July days left an indelible mark on the minds of his countrymen and their descendants in Canada, who will always laud him as the father of their country and of their faith.

Monitor Interviews On Aug. 4 and 11

MR. ROLAND H. SHARP, a member of the Editorial Staff of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the next Monitor Interview, Saturday, Aug. 4, at 8 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a regular radiocast frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, Aug. 11, Col. Herbert A. Johnson, Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

LaGuardia Invited To Address All Labor From Chicago Sept. 3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—An invitation to address organized labor throughout the world at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago, on Labor Day was accepted by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, head of the Fusion administration here, today.

The invitation was handed to him at City Hall by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor; and Mr. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Mayor LaGuardia's address will go over the air in a world-wide radiocast, labor's representative said. In extending the invitation Mr. Green said that 250,000 members of trade unions in the United States would meet in Chicago on Labor Day and hear the Mayor speak.

He praised Mayor LaGuardia's attitude toward trade unionism, declaring that "he has been a consistent supporter of Labor and the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor." It was because of this "and because no executive in this country is held in higher regard or estem by Labor than is Mayor LaGuardia" that the invitation to address the trade unionists was extended to him.

Oklahoma, Seared By Torrid Heat, Asks More Relief

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 4 (AP)—Oklahoma is in the grip of the most devastating drought in its history.

Blinding heat that sent temperatures as high as 117 degrees, shifting sandstorms and torrid winds have caused suffering and even death for men and animals, have dried up streams and ponds and laid waste to thousands of acres.

Approximately 40,000 Oklahomans now are on FERA relief rolls because of droughts. Although the Federal Government is spending an estimated $200,000 a month in addition to the regular relief funds, Oklahoma Congressmen and Congressmen-elect met here last week and recommended a $10,000,000 federal appropriation for the State. They termed the Government's drought-relief efforts a "joke."

The entire state has been designated by the Federal Government as a secondary drought area and 30 of the 77 counties have been listed as primary drought counties for immediate federal aid.

Modern Tom Sawyer Sells Golf Balls Retrieved By Use of Home-Made Helmet

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Aug. 4 (AP)—The answer to what happens to the golf balls lost in the "water hole," especially when they reappear in somebody else's possession, has been—or was—answered here.

A youngster who probably will grow up to be a diver or a good business man, decided that too many golf balls were going to waste and hit upon a homemade but efficient diving helmet—patent not applied for yet—as the solution.

The youth took a five-gallon can with a hole in it large enough to slip over his head and yet tight enough to keep water out. He inserted a window in the "helmet" and then by weighing himself with stones attached to a rope placed over his shoulders would sink to the bottom of the pond.

The can held enough air in it to allow him to breathe for five minutes while he gazed through the "window" and retrieved the golfers' errors. This process was repeated until the pond was barren.

Knowing that balls were being recovered from the pond and put on the "market," Mr. Val Flood, professional, kept a steady watch on the "water hole" during the day, but was unsuccessful in solving what was rapidly becoming a mystery.

Arriving at the pond at dawn yesterday, Mr. Flood said he suddenly saw a can slowly rise to the surface, then two arms reach up to it. Seeing the pro, the boy fled, leaving his ingenious invention behind.

Hitler Suppresses Anti-Semitic Paper

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP)—Chancellor Hitler today suppressed Herr Julius Streicher's anti-Semitic weekly Der Stürmer for a fortnight, for publishing an article defamatory to President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, which said among other things that he is half Jewish.

The issue containing the article was confiscated.

Herr Julius Streicher has been one of the most active anti-Semitic campaigners among the National Socialists and has been regarded in some sections as a powerful party leader.

In May his weekly published a long denunciation of Jews in which a plot against Chancellor Hitler was charged.

Subsequently police took up the copies of that issue remaining unsold.

Air Cannonading Planned To Produce Rain in Texas

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, Aug. 3 (AP)—Two former service men, recalling the seeming effect of war-time cannonading on weather conditions, were to go aloft today in an attempt to produce rain, providing there are sufficient clouds.

Their equipment was to be 600 bombs from 12 to 21 inches in diameter, and an eight-passenger plane.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Outfreaking Freaks

As has been said more than once recently this present state campaign in Massachusetts is outfreaking freakish campaigns which have been fought out before in this staid old Bay State.

Here is a trial heat being run by two leading Democratic contenders to determine which one will represent his party in the final race on Nov. 6 next.

Standing in the offing and all groomed by his party managers and awaiting the word, is the official Republican candidate. He is to be pitted against the Democrat who wins the Democratic final trying-out heat now being run.

In another position near the tracks stands a lone putative contender. It's not determined absolutely whether he is to engage in the final race stretching out from Sept. 20 to Nov. 6. It's entirely possible this aloof individual may not engage at all. It, apparently, all depends upon who wins the present post-pre-primary gubernatorial nomination contest.

* * *

Curley Takes Offensive

Here's the key to this pseudo sporting description of Massachusetts' gubernatorial contest as it stands at present:

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, winner of his party's official nomination so far as the first Democratic pre-primary convention is concerned, is making a hard fight to hold this place when the final party primaries are held on Sept. 20 next.

Against General Cole is former Mayor James M. Curley, veteran of many a political battle and winner of more than he has lost. The venturesome former Mayor of Boston refused to abide by the party pre-primary convention. He has made his campaign on the charge that General Cole was hand-picked, hand-groomed and hand-managed by United States Senator David I. Walsh and Gov. Joseph B. Ely. So far that has been the burden of Mr. Curley's gravest charges.

* * *

Walsh and Ely Still Silent

The Walsh-Ely political batteries have not yet opened fire on Mr. Curley. So far he's had the field to himself. Ever since the June pre-primary he's been hard at it. But those who know Senator Walsh and Governor Ely well and their political methods realize that the real primary fight is not on yet. Neither Senator Walsh nor Governor Ely is ever in a hurry to engage in political hostilities, but their record discloses that when they start they make the proverbial fur fly.

After Sept. 20 stands Frank A. Goodwin, recently deposed chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, before that deposed Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and before that member of Boston's Board of Street Commissioners. This latter place was the gift of Mr. Curley when he was Mayor of Boston in his first of three terms. Mr. Curley and Mr. Goodwin have been stanch and loyal political friends.

Await 'Family' Truce

It is declared without denial that Mr. Goodwin, a Republican, is standing ready to rush to the rescue of Mr. Curley in any and every way he may benefit his friend. If Mr. Curley is declared the winner in this primary contest and is the Democrats' nominee for Governor, it is the uncontradicted impression that Mr. Goodwin will enter the finals as an Independent Republican, thereby endangering the position of former Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, the Republican pre-primary nominee, who is waiting until the Democrats have their family fight over. Then, and not till then, he will know against whom he is pitted.

Mr. Goodwin's presence in this contest is asserted on many sides to be entirely due to his devotion to Mr. Curley. Mr. Goodwin is also a tried campaigner and in his one campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor he massed more than 170,000 votes. This shows that were he to enter the finals as an Independent Republican he would really be aligning himself against Mr. Bacon and would prove a strong factor in Mr. Curley's favor.

If General Cole, aided by the powerful Senator Walsh and Governor Ely, wins the Democratic nomination, what Mr. Goodwin will do then is not disclosed.

Rush Jones

More Visitors in Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Sign of progress: There were 14,425 more visitors to the Washington Monument last month than in July, 1933. The total was 72,945.

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President at Bonneville Dam Says an Old Dream Is Realized

Decided 14 Years Ago, He Says, That If Ever He Had the Right, He Would Develop the Great Valley of the Columbia River

By the Associated Press

BONNEVILLE, Ore., Aug. 4—Following is a court reporter's transcription of the address made here yesterday by President Roosevelt at the site of the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River:

My friends of Oregon and Washington:

There is an old saying that "seeing is believing," and that is why I came here today. Until today I had never been familiar with more than the lower course of the Columbia River, but as far back as 1920 I had the privilege of coming out through these states, through all the great Northwest, and I conceived the great belief that this wonderful valley of the Columbia was one of the greatest assets that not only the Northwest but all of America had.

Fourteen years ago I determined that if I ever had the right or the opportunity to do the developing of this grand river and the territory surrounding it, I would do my best to put this great project through. Yes, seeing is believing.

Over a year ago, when we first established the principle of commencing great public works projects in every part of the Union, I became firmly convinced that the Government should immediately take up construction of Bonneville and the Grand Coulee Dams, and so we got started.

Have Gone a Long Way

I am also reminded that it was on the twenty-sixth day of September last year, 10 months ago, that the allocation of money for the Bonneville project was made by the White House. I think we have gone a long way in less than a year.

It has been my conception and my dream that while most of us are alive we would see seagoing vessels come up the Columbia River as far as the Dalles.

It was only this morning that the Secretary of War told me of a new survey that is being made by the army engineers. From that survey we hope that it will be found to be wisdom to enlarge these locks here so that ocean-going ships can pass up as far as the Dalles, and I hope that we can have barge transportation right up into the wheat country.

I am reminded a good deal of another river with a problem somewhat similar—a river on which I was born and brought up—but it was only a comparatively few years ago, within the past 10 years, that through the action of the Federal Government the channel of the Hudson River was so deepened that Albany, 140 miles from the sea, was made a seagoing port.

Right Into the Wheat Belt

You have a very similar case on the Columbia. In the same way in the State of New York, above Albany, you met the rapids and the falls of the Mohawk. It was over 100 years ago that De Witt Clinton, a Governor of New York, built what was called Clinton's Ditch, the Erie Canal, and carried navigation by barge through from the sea to the Great Lakes.

And so I believe that the day will come on the Columbia when we will not only extend seagoing navigation far back into the continent, but we will be able to extend barge navigation still further back north into the State of Washington and far east into the State of Idaho.

That is a dream, my friends, and not an idle dream. We have evidence of what man can do to improve the condition of mankind. While we are improving navigation, we are creating power, and I always believed in that old saying of "More power to you." I don't believe that you can have enough power for a long time to come, and the power we are developing here is going to be power which for all times is going to be controlled by the Government.

Two years ago when I was in Portland I said the principle of government needs yardsticks so that the people in this country will know whether they are paying the proper price for the electricity of our times.

Columbia a Yardstick

I conceived the idea that the Government could create yardsticks. One has already been started on the Colorado River. Two other yardsticks have been undertaken, the Tennessee and the Columbia, and the fourth—the St. Lawrence—is going to be started.

And then the last reason of all, which I conceive to be of vast importance, is the fact that in this northwestern section of our land we still have the opening of a great opportunity for a vastly increased population.

In many sections of this country, as you know, conditions are bad and the land has run out, or has been put to the wrong kind of use. There are many people who want to come to a portion of this country where there will be better chances for themselves and their children. We should make room for crowded families.

Out here you've not only got space—you've got space that can be used by human beings. A wonderful land! A land of opportunity!

A land already peopled by Americans who know whither America is bound, people who are thinking about advantages for mankind, good education, some play and above all a chance for the people to live their own lives without wondering what is going to happen tomorrow. Security for old age. Security against the ills and accidents that come to people. Above all, security to earn your own living.

Runs True to Form

So today I am seeing the picture that I knew only in blue-print form. So far, it completely conforms to the blue prints. The chief engineer tells me that nothing stands in the way of its being completed on time, on schedule and according to plans.

So within three years I hope the Bonneville Dam will be an actual fact and this fact will militate very greatly to the benefit of the lives not only of the people of Oregon and Washington, but to the whole course of life of the people of the United States.

I know that you good people are heart and soul behind this project and I think that most of you good people are heart and soul behind what your Government is trying to do to help the people of the United States.

I wish that I might stay here and survey everything in detail, but, as you know, I have been on a long voyage, and a sailor man does not stay put very long in one place.

I have been very much interested in this wonderful drive up here today; I have delayed to see things along the way and that is why I am late. My train is due to leave and I want to tell you from the bottom of my heart what a privilege it has been to come here and may I go on with your blessing and may God bless you!

One Point Where the Mighty Columbia Will Obey the Hand of Men

Site of Preliminary Work on Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in Washington

President Envisages A New Inland Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

were watching the presidential parade.

There, in Portland, economic realism was starkly displayed. Here, at Grand Coulee and Bonneville, economic dreams dominated the scene. Time alone can reveal which will be the stronger factor in Mr. Roosevelt's Administration.

The most immediate political problem is whether President Roosevelt will publicly prevail upon Senator C. C. Dill (D) of Washington to reconsider his decision to retire from the Senate this year. Some Washingtonians declare the Senator is waiting for a call from his leader to return as a "patriotic duty." Senator Dill, the grandfather of the Grand Coulee Dam and national patron of the radio industry, is considering establishing a nation-wide radio news-gathering association. But the lure of the Senate may prevail, and the New Deal may safely retain its Washington seat.

Like a New Man

The President looks a new man. Not since the Chicago convention in far away 1932 has he had so long a vacation. Although he had pleasant comrades on his voyage, Mr. Roosevelt had long hours to think—and think alone. Without wishing to be fanciful, one can see that his countenance today reflects the serious thinking he has done. It is set in dignified and poised lines, and under the tan there are fewer wrinkles. One would say that the Chief Executive today will be not quite so ready to jump without looking as he may have been under the pressure of the two years since his nomination. That may be what communion with the sea and his own thoughts have given him.

Portland's reception yesterday was amazing. Through thronged streets, where office workers tried to duplicate New York's ticker-tape shower, the President rode along 12 solid miles of people, far into the country. The people's faces reflected the Roosevelt smile all along the route.

Here was the greatest type of campaigning—campaigning which does not involve a direct bid for support. The President did say: "I think most of you are heart and soul behind what your Government is trying to do to help the people of the United States" and a great spontaneous cheer went up from the Bonneville thousands.

This was to be expected at the seat of a great money-spending development, but it seemed to reflect popular sentiment of the Northwest man-in-the-street. A popular President, a Roosevelt is again in the breezy, boundless, fearless West. He feels at home.

Man Has Auto on $3 Pay But 'Forgets' License

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP)—Mr. Benjamin Barnes of Charlemont shouldn't own an automobile because his weekly pay amounts to only $3, said Judge Philip H. Ball, yesterday, as he fined Mr. Barnes $10 for driving without a license. In view of Mr. Barnes' modest income, the judge allowed him three weeks in which to raise the fine.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair tonight and Sunday; slight temperature change; gentle to moderate northwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler in the southwest portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer in the north portion Sunday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west and northwest winds and the weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	83	New Orleans	80	92
Bermuda	80	86	New York	70	84
Chicago	68	74	Norfolk	78	88
Denver	72	98	Philadelphia	74	84
Helena	58	90	St. Louis	78	94
Jacksonville	80	90	St. Paul	72	88
Kansas City	82	98	San Francisco	54	70
Los Angeles	66	80	Washington	72	88
Miami	84	88			

A—8 a. m. Aug. 4.
B—Maximum Aug. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:49 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.2 feet 7.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:31 p. m.

Himalayan Area Rising

The Himalaya mountain region north of Benares is said to be rising six feet every 100 years.

Haitien Commanders Take Over Army As U. S. Marines Leave

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 4 (By U. P.)—Haiti took over its own army Aug. 1, the command passing from American to Haitien hands as more than 50,000 persons watched ceremonies marking virtually the end of 19 years of United States occupation.

Col. Demosthenes P. Calixte assumed the command, replacing Maj.-Gen. Clayton B. Vogel, who ranks as a lieutenant-colonel of United States Marines. Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Clarke was relieved by Col. Jules P. Andre as major and assistant commandant.

The Garde d'Haiti was thus returned to the Haitien people a little more than 19 years after marines landed from the U. S. Cruiser George Washington and began to restore order in the island.

The National Guard was organized Sept. 15, 1916, with native enlisted men, and officers made up of marines and qualified Haitiens. It now numbers 170 officers and 2300 men plus 551 rural police. When funds permit, it is expected to be increased by 800 men.

The final withdrawal of American marines began last Friday when 242 men and 25 officers were evacuated. The last contingent will sail in two weeks, completing Haiti's "Second Independence." The first was in 1804.

According to a treaty signed a year ago, the Garde was to be turned over Oct. 1, 1934, with marines out within 30 days. President Roosevelt, however, speeded up the evacuation.

Troops to Rebuild Bridges

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 4 (AP)—A crack bridge-building unit of the United States Army today began the task of reuniting the two segregated sections of flood-swept Bridgeton by a pontoon bridge spanning the Cohansey River.

Maine Sees 'Cash Crop' In Winter Sports Idea

AUGUSTA, Maine., Aug. 4 (AP)—A survey by the Maine planning board has revealed economic possibilities for winter sports in Maine almost equal to those of summer.

The principal obstacle to development of winter recreation in Maine as a tourist attraction has been lack of transportation at important points, the board said. The board pointed out that Ottawa, Canada, reported an income of $2,000,000 from 10 concessions near the skating rinks the winter of 1932, and that the Olympic winter games at Lake Placid, N. Y., took in $1,189,000 the same year.

Stage Notes

Revue Ready to Open

"Life Begins at 8:40," the new John Murray Anderson revue will have its first presentation at the Shubert on Monday, Aug. 6. The show boasts such stars as Bert Lahr, Luella Gear, Ray Bolger and Frances Williams. Among the skits is one by George S. Kaufman.

Mechanical material for "Life Begins at 8:40" has taken six weeks to build and has occupied the stages of four theaters, since one was not large enough to house all the equipment. The production is said to have a cast of 125 performers.

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Schoolboy Faces Store Salesman In Links Final

Armstrong Defeats Young and Mitchell Turns Back Joe Coria

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4 (AP)—Art Armstrong, Honolulu high school boy, and Dave Mitchell, 26-year-old store salesman of Indianapolis, battle today for the championship of the national public links tournament.

Playing on a course soaked by rain and swept by winds during the night, these two conquered their opponents in semifinal matches and are the survivors of the huge field of 184 that began play Monday.

The grinning Armstrong, who is only 17 years old, beat a game golfer from San Antonio, Texas, Lorraine Young, 5 and 3, in his 36-hole semifinal match and Mitchell turned back Joe Coria, of St. Paul, 2 up. Coria is the fighting youngster who eliminated the 1933 title holder, Charles Ferrera, in the third round.

Armstrong and Young played before a gallery of about 300 and the crowd appeared to bother the Texan. He was 5 down at the end of the first 18 holes. In the afternoon, Armstrong lost the first hole, taking six strokes on the par fiver, but then measured a 25-foot putt to go 5 up again on the second. He also took the third as Young three-putted. The match continued until the fifteenth green, where Armstrong ended it with a birdie 3, and Young took a 4.

Mitchell and Coria went through the morning round wise-cracking with each other. It ended with Coria leading 2 up. Most of the joshing between the two stopped after the third hole in the afternoon, when Coria tossed his brassie 20 yards after bungling his second shot.

For 12 successive holes then the two dueled along without either gaining one. On the eighteenth, Mitchell putted his third shot to within a foot of the hole. Coria putted from 20 feet and rolled past. He kicked Mitchell's ball to his 6ft. 2in., 185-pound smiling opponent, conceding the hole and making the score 2 up. Had both holed out it would have been 1 up.

New Leaders Take Reins in American Roque Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 4 — New leaders held the reins in the annual championship tournament of the American Roque League being held here as the contests went into the sixth day of competition. Three undefeated players remained, including W. W. Wilson, Chicago, Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, and O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill.

First Division

O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated A. D Gammill, Westerville, 32 to 25.
Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, defeated F. B Williamson, Columbus, 32 to 7.
O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated R. K. Johnston, Westerville, 32 to 25.
G. R. Dazey, Indianapolis, defeated P. R. Strapp, Columbus, 32 to 7.
O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Penna., 32 to 16.
W. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 32 to 14.
F. D. Williamson, Columbus, defeated G. R. Dazey, Indianapolis, 32 to 7.
Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, defeated H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 32 to 5.
O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, 32 to 22.
Noah Bibble, Bradenton, Fla., defeated O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., 32 to 14.
G. R. Dazey, Indianapolis, defeated J. R Edwards Cleveland, 32 to 6.
R. K. Johnston, Westerville, defeated Noah Bibble, Bradenton, 32 to 26.
W. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated F. D. Williamson, Columbus, 32 to 20.
P. R. Strapp, Columbus, defeated A. D. Gammill, Westerville, 32 to 26.
Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, defeated G. P. Franklin, Chicago, 32 to 27.
O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated P. R. Strapp, Columbus, 32 to 2.
S. D. Swinney, McAlister Okla., defeated H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 32 to 12.
O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated P. R. Strapp, Columbus, 32 to 1.
Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, defeated P. R. Strapp, Columbus, 32 to 0.

In the second division P. R. Stephan, Columbus, increased his lead over L. R. Wilkin, Westerville, by defeating A. J. Denney, Chicago, 32 to 28. Wilkin, however, defeated his only opponent of the day, in Denney, by the score of 32 to 6.

Second Division

P. R. Stephan, Columbus, defeated A. J. Denney, Chicago, 32 to 28.
C. W. Ackerson, Westerville, defeated Palmer Phillips, Mt. Sterling, Ohio, 36 to 16.
L. R. Wilkin, Westerville, defeated A. J. Denney, Chicago, 32 to 6.

British Yacht Plows Through Moderate Sea

ABOARD ENDEAVOUR EN ROUTE TO AMERICA, Aug. 3 (AP)—Our position at noon was 37.32 north, 52.20 west after a day's run of 284 miles.

The barometer is 30.33 and falling, but the sky is cloudless and the sea moderate, the wind is southwest, and increasing. All are well.

Endeavour is T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger for the America's Cup, en route to Newport, R. I., for the races against an American defender in September.

Doing It in Big League Style

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—Waterbury got a taste of big league baseball when the Philadelphia Nationals stopped off here to help celebrate "Johnny Moore day." Moore being a Philly outfielder and a Waterbury native. They carried the big league motif so far that 31 baseballs were consumed in the game!

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Glancing Ahead to the Finish Mark Frequently, as Illustrated by Johnny Weissmuller, Is Wise in Outdoor Swimming, to Keep Your Course Straight and Know How Much Farther You Have to Go. Indoors It Is Not Important Because Lines on the Bottom of the Tank Guide Swimmer. Inset—In the Racing Start a Shallow Plunge Is Made With Arms Lifted High and One Leg Up. As the Body Meets the Water the Arms and Leg Are Slapped Down to Reduce Submergence, Thus the Swimmer Is Ready to Start Propelling Before Rivals Who Plunge Deeper.

By Clarence A. Bush

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

YOU may plan your swimming race three different ways, according to Harold (Stubby) Krueger, one of the greatest all-around swimmers of his time. Krueger has of late years become the world's most noted water comedian. He originated in Hawaii, but finished his amateur career as a swimmer for the Illinois A. C. in Chicago and a buddy of Johnny Weissmuller.

"First," said Krueger, "in a 220-yard or longer race you may swim well within your powers most of the way, conserving and storing up strength, then throwing all you have saved into a terrific final sprint."

The question is, Stubby was reminded, how soon to start the sprint. He replied, the sooner the better.

Sooner the Better

Saving yourself for a sprint has its dangers, he said, because you may find the additional speed is not forthcoming. You may feel fine, he said, and "put on the works," but for some strange reason you do not go. You simply can't increase your speed no matter how strenuously you labor. Other times you may not feel so good, but from some unexpected source comes a response to the emergency and you go like everything. Krueger said he found this true in his own experience, and other swimmers have said the same.

"Second," he continued, "you may plan to set an exhausting pace for the first half of the race, hoping thereby to discourage rivals and thus slow them down, while you hold the advantage gained, though swimming the last half no faster than your rivals."

Weissmuller tried this plan once in a backstroke race against George Kojac, and it proved the only time he was ever beaten. Reminded of this, Stubby defended his friend. He said the backstroke was not Johnny's specialty, and Kojac did better time in the preliminaries. Weissmuller's only chance was to upset him somehow. Kojac stayed with him and kept the pace all the way, while Johnny found it too fast past halfway. The strategy might have worked against anybody but Kojac, Krueger believes.

"Third," said Krueger, "swim near the peak of your powers all the way, setting an unvarying pace

Swim Near Peak of Powers

calculated to finish the distance in the best time of which you are capable. You may hope for an exceptional surge of energy for a final spurt if needed, but do not plan on it. Stretch your best speed over the whole distance."

This, he believes, is the favored strategy. If a swimmer does not win with it, he at least knows he has done his best and the result was not a fluke. When he begins to jockey around with other swimmers, trying to do things to bother them or draw them away from their better judgment, he is taking his mind off his own form and application, which should have all of his attention.

In swimming, the contest is primarily with the water, with resistance, with breath control, with the course, with distance and time. Rivalry is a matter largely of comparison, not of antagonism as in tennis and other sports wherein what your opponent does to you and what you do to him is of chief concern. Swimming is a contest of comparative performance, so the swimmer does well to forget about rivals and concentrate on his own best performance, according to Krueger.

He said most races are won before they start by training and preparation. Time charts are devised

Preparation Important

and studied. If a half mile is to be raced, for example, a schedule is built up showing just how fast each of the eight 110 yards should be swum in order to complete the half mile in time better than any rival has recorded. It may be the aspirant is slow in the second 110, or the third, so he must work to improve the slow section of his swim. Usually in a middle distance swim the first and last hundreds are fastest, and the problem is to build up the middle.

Establishing a sound schedule, and adhering to it in the race, a swimmer does not worry if a rival sets a faster pace at the start, for he is confident the rival cannot hold it and will fall back as the race progresses. The swimmer with a schedule, knowing what his pace should be to complete the race in winning time, cannot be decoyed by a rival showing poor judgment or crafty strategy.

If a swimmer cannot establish in advance by assiduous training a schedule for himself which will accomplish this result, he must depend upon chance, unexpected developments, or the weakening of rivals to bring him victory.

Swimming in outdoor courses where the bottom is invisible, or if visible is unlined, it is a good

Look Ahead

practice, especially in sprints, according to Krueger, to look ahead occasionally, to control the direction and to know at all times how much distance remains. Not so much attention need be paid to rivals, but a swimmer should certainly know his position as to course and distance at all times. Many who neglect this swim into the ropes, break the rhythm of their stroke, and swim farther due to faulty direction, and sometimes do not put all the energy they can into the finish because they do not know how little distance is left.

Krueger said it is a good idea to make a shallow starting plunge for a fast crawl race. This is accomplished by hitting the water flat, with arms raised higher than the head, and one leg high. As contact with the water comes, the arms and leg are slapped down. This results in a big splash but keeps the body high in swimming position so the propelling stroke may be begun before those who take a deep plunge come to the surface.

Hitchcock Will Play Back Against Blues

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Tommy Hitchcock Jr., around whom the East's team will be built for the East-West polo matches in September, will play in the second test tomorrow at Port Washington.

Hitchcock will ride for the first time at back, the position he is expected to play against the West, on a "white" side, which will have Stephen (Laddie) Sanford at No. 1, Raymond Guest at No. 2 and Stewart B. Iglehart at No. 3.

Opposing Hitchcock and his mates will be a "blue" team, consisting of Michael Phipps, James P. Mills, Eldridge T. Gerry and Billy Post 2d, riding in that order.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	71	41	.634
Rochester	66	48	.579
Toronto	64	49	.566
Albany	55	53	.509
Montreal	55	56	.495
Buffalo	53	60	.469
Syracuse	45	65	.409
Baltimore	36	73	.330

Results Aug. 3

Rochester 8, Syracuse 0.
Rochester 10, Syracuse 9.
Buffalo 16, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo 7, Baltimore 2.
Montreal 7, Albany 5.
Newark 4, Toronto 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Detroit	63	37	.630
New York	61	37	.622
Cleveland	55	44	.556
Boston	53	48	.525
Washington	45	53	.459
St. Louis	43	52	.453
Philadelphia	38	57	.400
Chicago	36	66	.353

Results Aug. 3

Detroit 14, Chicago 0.
New York 5, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 4.
Only games scheduled.

China to Enter Olympics

NANKING, China, Aug. 4 (AP)—The National Amateur Athletic Federation of China yesterday voted to send a team to the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin and also voted to enter a team in the Davis Cup international tennis competition next year. China will entertain the Far East Olympic Games, held at Manila this year, in 1938.

Australians' Match Drawn in Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 4 (Canadian Press)—Surrey defeated Sussex by eight wickets in a county cricket match and the Australians and Gloucester, whose match was interrupted Thursday because of rain, played a draw.

In other contests Glamorgan conquered Middlesex on the first innings; Derbyshire scored a first-innings victory over Yorkshire; Nottinghamshire won by eight runs from Hampshire, and Leicestershire overcame Worcester on the first innings. The scores:

Sussex 242 and 168 (Harry Parks 53); Surrey 351 and 60 for two wickets.

Glamorgan 213 for three wickets, declared (Emrhys-Davies 100 not out, Smart 56 not out); Middlesex 104 (Clay seven wickets for 43).

Derbyshire 345; Yorkshire 187 (Leyland 62, Mitchell five wickets for 81); and 97 for no wickets (Sutcliffe 52 not out).

Nottinghamshire 109 and 222 (Voce 65, Boyes six wickets for 96); Hampshire 206 and 117 (Voce five wickets for 35, Gunn five wickets for 58).

Leicestershire 493; Worcester 246 and 240 for eight wickets (Martin 61, Quaife 99).

Australia 308 for two wickets, declared (McCabe 61, Kippax 50, both not out; Gloucester 184 (Hammond 61, Fleetwood-Smith seven for 40).

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	22	11	.667
Nashville	17	14	.548
Memphis	20	17	.541
Chattanooga	15	15	.500
Atlanta	17	18	.486
Little Rock	15	19	.441
Knoxville	14	19	.424
Birmingham	12	19	.387

Results Aug. 3

Knoxville 8, Memphis 7.
New Orleans 7, Atlanta 2.
Chattanooga 6, Little Rock 1.
Other game postponed.

Purple Gridders Stay Home

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Northwestern University football fans don't have to do much traveling to see their team in all its games. Last season all the Wildcat games except one were played either here or in Chicago, and this year only two of the eight—Michigan at Ann Arbor and Stanford at Palo Alto—will be played away from home.

Jean Burritt of Canada Entered in U. S. Tennis

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Two more foreign entries have been received for the United States women's singles and doubles tennis championships, beginning Aug. 13, at Forest Hills.

Canada has entered Jean A. Burritt, ranked No. 4 in the Dominion, and England has named a fourth participant, Muriel Thomas, who is unranked at home.

Miss Thomas will pair with Elizabeth M. Ryan, the former Californian and winner of 19 Wimbledon doubles titles, in doubles. Miss Thomas said she also probably would enter the mixed doubles to be played the following week at the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, pairing with Roderick Menzel, the Czechoslovakian star.

Three British players also have been entered—Betty M. Nuthall, who won the American title in 1930; Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	58	46	.558
Indianapolis	56	49	.533
Columbus	56	50	.528
Milwaukee	56	51	.523
Louisville	52	53	.495
Toledo	50	58	.463
Kansas City	49	57	.462
St. Paul	46	59	.438

Results Aug. 3

Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 1.
Milwaukee 9, Indianapolis 5.
Minneapolis 8, Toledo 2.
Louisville 4, Kansas City 3.
Columbus 14, St. Paul 8.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	25	15	.625
Missions	24	16	.600
Seattle	23	16	.590
Hollywood	21	19	.525
San Francisco	21	19	.525
Oakland	18	21	.462
Portland	13	26	.333
Sacramento	12	27	.308

Results Aug. 3

Portland 6, Sacramento 2.
Missions 5, San Francisco 3.
Los Angeles 11, Hollywood 7.
Seattle 4, Oakland 2.

Armour Forges Ahead of Field In Open Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 4 — Tommy Armour of the Medinah Club of Chicago soared into the lead at the halfway mark of the Canadian open golf championship yesterday, when he added a 73 to his sub par 69 of Thursday for a 142, which was three strokes better than W. J. "Wild Bill" Mehlhorn of Brooklyn and Herman Barron of Port Chester, N. Y. Leo Diegel of Philadelphia, four times winner of the title, who led the field at the end of the first round with a record-breaking 65, five under par, collapsed on the second round and took an 82 which set him down in an eighth-place tie with 147. The putter which aided him in the first round failed him in the second and in addition he was erratic off the tees, twice driving out of bounds on the twelfth hole.

Only one player was able to break par on the second day, Jack Littler of Ottawa carding a 69, which enabled him to tie Harry Cooper of Chicago, Sam Parks of Pittsburgh and Fay Coleman of Culver City, Calif., for fourth place with 146 and to lead the Canadians in their effort to regain the title, which has gone to the United States regularly since 1919. Diegel is in eighth place with Lou Cumming of this city with 147, while seven more have 148's and one has 149.

As a result of Diegel's failure to maintain his first-round pace and the general closing up on the part of the other contenders, the struggle over the final 36 holes today promises to be exceptionally keen, with the result in doubt until the last.

Sixty-three players with 156 and better qualified for the last day's play and of these 27 are invaders from the United States. Of the 36 Canadians eight are amateurs. The leading amateur is Ken Black of Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, runner-up in last year's Canadian amateur championship, who had the second best score of the day, 70, and an aggregate of 148. Diegel was not the only player who failed to score. Walter Hagen just qualified for the final day's play, as did Andy Kay of this city, one of the leading pros in Canada, while Willie Lamb of Lambton, of whom much was expected, failed to qualify.

Boston Girl Wins Way to Maidstone Lawn Tennis Final

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4— Katharine Winthrop of Boston won one of the most conspicuous victories of her tennis career yesterday, when she eliminated Josephine N. Cruickshank, the first seeded player, to enter the final round of the singles in the Maidstone invitation lawn tennis tournament. The score was 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

In the other semifinal, Dorothy Andrus came from behind in the two final sets to defeat Mrs. John W. Harris Jr., Kansas City, in another three-set match, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5.

The play of Miss Winthrop was of the highest character throughout the match. She fought Miss Cruickshank with an all-round game that had the Santa Ana player on the defensive most of the time. Only in the second set, when Miss Winthrop lapsed from control, was the California star able to stand up against the service and accurate placing of the Boston girl. Though most of her play was from backcourt, Miss Winthrop, especially in the final set, played a good forecourt game, and the accuracy of her driving for the edges of the court played a considerable part in the victory.

The other match was a duel at the net, with the winner the chief forecourt player. All the way through, Miss Andrus advanced with confidence, though Mrs. Harris was able to hold her with passing shots, in the earlier part of the match Mrs. Harris led by considerable margins in each of the sets, but in each Miss Andrus came back with more volleys and tied the score. Mrs. Harris was able to come back and win the first set, but in each of the others the tactics of the Stamford player were successful, and she took each set. In the final set Mrs. Harris led at 5—3, but lost the next four games in a row for the match.

Miss Cruickshank had better fortune in the doubles, when with Mrs. John W. Van Ryn as partner she won the second semifinal match, from Virginia B. Rice and Elizabeth M. Ryan, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1. The winners will encounter Miss Andrus and Carolin Babcock in the finals this afternoon. The latter pair qualified on Thursday.

Association Teams Flawless

MILWAUKEE, Wis., (AP)—One of the niftiest fielding afternoons in American Association baseball annals was recorded here when the Brewers and the St. Paul Saints completed a Sunday double-header without a single fielding error on either side through the 18 innings.

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Wimbledon to Longwood

Wide World

George M. Lott Jr. Ducks While His Partner, Lester R. Stoefen, Both United States Davis Cup Players, Hits a High One. They Sailed From England Ahead of Their Teammates in Order to Play Doubles in the Longwood Bowl Tournament, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

All-Star Track Team For Orient Completed

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The all-star American track and field team, slated to compete this summer in Japan, was completed yesterday with the substitution of Wirt L. Thompson, Yale pole-vaulter, for W. N. "Bill" Graber of Southern California, in the lineup by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Thompson accepted an invitation after Graber and Keith Brown of Yale were unable to make the trip. All three tied for the national A. A. U. championship at Milwaukee. Thompson's best mark is 14ft. 1½in.

Four members of the team, Glenn Cunningham of Kansas, Charles Hornbostel of Indiana, Howard Green of Abilene College (Texas) and Ralph Metcalfe of Marquette, already are en route to the Orient. Others, including Coach Johnny Magee of Bowdoin College, are booked to sail Aug. 16 from San Francisco.

The athletic party includes Frank Crowley of Manhattan, Phil Good of Bowdoin, Bob Clark of the University of California, Dudley Wilkins of Southwestern (La.) Institute, Bob Jones of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, Gordon Dunn of Stanford, Donald Favor of Maine and Walter Marty of Fresno (Calif.) State.

Kynaston and Wright Enter Norfolk Final

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 4 (AP)—Percy L. Kynaston, of New York City, and Arthur Wright of Hartford, entered the finals of the thirty-ninth annual tennis tournament at the Norfolk Country Club late yesterday for the Bridgeman Cup.

Kynaston defeated S. E. Davenport 3d, of Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., 2—6, 6—3, 6—2. In the other semifinal match, Wright defeated Jay Cohn of Chicago, 7—5, 6—4. Cohn formerly was national boy's champion for three consecutive years and last year he was the leading junior contender. Davenport has beaten some of the first 10 ranking players in the United States this year.

Kynaston, a former winner of the Norfolk Country Club tournament, has one leg on the Bridgeman Cup. Three legs are necessary for permanent possession.

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Landsell's Subpar 70 Leads Ninety Amateurs

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—R. H. Landsell of Hackensack, N. J., blazed home with a sub-par 70 to win the qualifying medal in a field of 90 amateurs in the international invitation golf tournament opening yesterday.

Establishing a record for the course, Landsell bagged three birdies on the outward nine, on which he was over par on only one hole when he three-putted, and shot regulation figures on the homeward trek. His 34-36 was two under par.

Among other sharpshooters to gain a place among the 16 qualifiers who began match play today were Cliff Turner of Norwalk, Conn., with 83, and Frank W. Regan, Garden City, L. I., and Vernon Murphy of Rye, each with 85s.

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Parker Advances To Meadow Final By Beating Bell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4— Frank A. Parker, for the second year in succession entered the final round of the Meadow Club invitation lawn tennis tournament yesterday afternoon when he defeated R. Berkeley Bell, winner in 1929, 1—6, 9—7, 6—2, 11—9. Bell played his usual brilliant game and ran away with the first set, and tied the score at four-all in the second in another spell of super-tennis. But this told on his endurance and the star pupil of Mercer Beasley kept on plugging with his service and backhand working well and took the set.

The third set was a walk-over for Parker as Bell tired. The latter staged another drive at the start of the fourth set to lead at 4—2, but the effort proved too much and Parker tied the score at four-all. Then service won until a final break by Parker gave him the set and match.

Two surprise results occurred in the doubles, when Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid followed up their victory over Bell and Gregory S. Mangin in the quarterfinals with a victory over Henry J. Prusoff and Wilmer Hines, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

An even greater surprise came with Grant and Parker, the singles finalists, beaten in a thrilling five-set match by the Californian juniors, C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge, after a see-saw battle scored at 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	64	37	.634
Chicago	60	39	.606
St. Louis	57	41	.582
Boston	50	51	.495
Pittsburgh	46	50	.479
Brooklyn	42	55	.433
Philadelphia	42	53	.420
Cincinnati	34	64	.347

Results Aug. 3

New York 2, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 9, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 4.
Only games scheduled.

Wilbur Hess in Semifinal

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (AP)—Wilbur Hess, playing out of Rice Institute, Texas, reached the semifinals of the eastern states clay court tennis championship yesterday by eliminating Frank Goeltz of Wilkes-Barre, 6—3, 7—5, at the Idle-Hour Club. Shortly after Hess, seeded third in the tourney, accounted for the fifth ranked entry, rain halted further play to decide the other semifinalist.

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Metropolitan Cabinet Making

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

SOME expert cabinetmakers are still active and prosperous, doing work that may be equal to the best done by the leading craftsmen of the 1700's. And they are to be found, for one place, making the large force of employees in an eight or ten-story building on East 72nd Street, where I spent most of a morning recently. To be more definite, the number is 521, and the company is Schmieg, Hungate & Kotzian, Inc. The name came to my attention through seeing their exhibit at the PEDAC Galleries in the Rockefeller Center—an impressive assembling of decorative art objects that I have mentioned before and may refer to again.

The quality of the craftsmanship found in the few pieces shown in that exhibition was of superlative excellence and curiosity was instantly excited, to see the place and the people that composed the source of it all. That was easily arranged by telephone, and at 10 the next morning I was in the firm's office. This adjoined the show rooms, filled with examples in many styles of the past, among which were numerous things of distinctly modern type.

The many kinds of strange woods used for the veneers, inlays and intricate marquetry far exceeded my knowledge or imagination. All those noticed seemed but few a little later, when Mr. Schmieg led me around to some of the, perhaps, miles of alleys, in the basements where the rough timbers, branches, sawed planks, thick and thin, are stored.

Woods From All the World

Another dark section below ground was for nothing but veneers. Such an extensive variety of kinds and conditions would seem to represent the whole world's resources. About 120 kinds of woods were there, and they came from nearly every country, cold or hot, where trees desirable for such work grow.

Some of the veneer sheets had been laid together in the same order in which they were cut, so the original mass was roughly restored in form. Large sheets of elm burl might measure 18 inches across and be as irregular in outline as Australia. Imagine what an unsightly gigantic wart of a thing that burl was, when the cutters started on it. And then imagine the fascinating and intricate beauty of the finished veneer when on a table top or front bureau. There it was seen midway between those stages.

This matter of veneers is of absorbing interest. There are six standard thicknesses between 1-16 and 1-32 of an inch; and there are six more between 1-40 and 1-100. Eight different kinds of glue (or it may have been 16) are needed for attaching the many veneers to their bases. One wood held a grease-like, water-repelling gum within its pores, so common water glue was useless on it.

One log was noticed cut into thin sheets replaced in sequence and about 15 inches through. It cost some $1200, I was told, about $120 for each foot of its length. And not one of the rarest woods at that. If I understood him rightly, Mr. Schmieg thinks that there is not in the world another such stock of cabinetmakers' woods. His opinion should be good, for he lectures on woods before classes of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mahogany With a History

Everybody who has much to do with old-time furniture, or with modern for that matter, knows that the finest of mahogany comes from San Domingo. Rather, it did come from there for a century and more, but the supply of usable grades was exhausted decades ago. There was a considerable quantity of it in the storehouses passed through that morning, piles of weathered, dusty and worthless looking roughly hewn timbers that seemed to have come from a demolished building of some sort.

It turned out that this was all true except the "worthless" part. Those were timbers from an old house—one built in the city of Santo Domingo between 1509 and 1515 and torn down in 1930 to make way for a modern home. And all of them were of sound mahogany, prized four centuries ago only for its strength and its freedom from rot and penetrating pests. Now it has been salvaged for another use in another age, as material for making beautiful furniture for homes in great cities located where only Indians walked and primeval forests grew, when this mahogany did its first service.

To tell the truth, those sub-street floors seemed the most interesting of the whole eight or ten. The rest were occupied by one or another of the numerous crafts necessary to the building of furniture with a minimum of machine assistance. They are ancient crafts in their essentials familiar to nearly everybody. It was the great skill and thoroughness exercised in this place at every stage that made their work of extraordinary interest.

As Chippendale Carved

Most absorbing to watch were the wood carvers, each man's bench spread over with scores of bright, sharp tools from which a different one was selected frequently, as the needs of the delicate pattern required. The desired figure or foliage developed so slowly that it seemed weeks must pass before it was done. A machine could cut approximately the same design on a dozen chair legs or other objects simultaneously, and in a few minutes, but that isn't the sort of work this concern does, it seems. Literally thousands of models for the carved parts of every kind of furniture were stored in overhead racks of the carvers' shop, all numbered and placed in order for quick locating.

In their custom-made copies of French painted furniture of around 1770, the duplication of aged effect was striking. The fading and crackle of the surface, the marks of wear and the slight unavoidable gathering of dust in sharp crevices, are all convincingly simulated. Most pleasing were the duplications of flowers and landscapes that the French of those years were so fond of filling panels with. Rarely does an artist succeed in getting the facility and the sure, free strokes that mark the work of the decorations of the past, but the man I watched had it all, to my delight. It may be said that this is artifice, with intent to mislead someone. It did not seem so, any more than does the copying in a museum of works of some old master. We often see artists doing that.

Intricate Inlays Set with Precision

Other marvels of skill and precision were seen in the marquetry shop where is made intricate inlay such as was done so superlatively well in many countries in the late 1600s. To appreciate the excellence of the work done here one needs to compare it with similar inlays of the present often seen in shops. Table tops clock cases, trays, are some of the things now made in this manner, but in the height of its vogue scarcely anything of wood was not elaborately paneled in such involved scroll and foliage and flower work, in which a multitude of woods of differing tones and textures were used. The fashion passed when mahogany came in for cabinet-making, but with the collecting of antiques every old style returned to favor.

Happily this is true. Otherwise the expert crafts that are being practiced in this plant, and possibly others, would have been neglected and lost. They are far from lost now, for the Modern movement has called for their best skill in using woods in new shapes and by new methods. That call, with the desire for handmade furniture of traditional forms, has been strong and persistent enough to hold a goodly force together even in the difficult years just past, which promises well for its lasting long as thriving industry.

Sell 'Vice Versa' Manuscript

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IT HAS not taken long for "F. Anstey" (Thomas A. Guthrie), the author of "Vice Versa," to attain posthumous fame as an author. The autograph MS. of this amusing Victorian novel, written on 230 quarto pages, came up at Sotheby's a few weeks ago, and, although the bidding opened at only £10, a professional collector had to pay no less than £520 for it before the hammer fell. The manuscript was considered even more valuable than a very rare letter by Keats, to his "right good comrade and capital listener," Thomas Richards. This realized £300.

It will be news to many that Guthrie was a collector. His will bequeathed to the Victoria and Albert Museum a number of wax medallions and foreign stained glass panels.

Courtesy John Wanamaker to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rare Delicacy Throughout Marks This Striking Group of White Enameled Metal, in Which Classic and Modern Motifs Mingle.

Weather-resisting furniture for the porch or terrace is a subject of much interest nowadays, whether the home be modest or luxurious. Here there is a particularly airy and vivacious design in wrought iron, with heavy plate glass for the table top and shower-proof covering for the seats. With the main items of table, settee and chairs go the plant stands in simple sweeping curves and a bookshelf strongly reminiscent of Chippendale's creations

Mural Paintings in a Library

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Sawyer Free Library at Gloucester, Mass., observed last month the fiftieth anniversary of its occupancy of the former Davidson mansion by presenting publicly the recently completed murals by Mr. Frederick Lincoln Stoddard of Gloucester.

One of the outstanding mural painters of America, Mr. Stoddard spent several months on this work, a PWA art project, and has achieved a series of paintings of unusual beauty and individuality. The halls of the library offered an opportunity for the artist to demonstrate his ability in the handling of spaces varying greatly both in size and shape.

Since the first requisites of a mural painting are to decorate the room in which it is placed and to be appropriate to its locality, the architectural surroundings must be studied with great care. Lighting, color of woodwork, height and width of the separate panels or wall spaces—these are some of the physical factors in the problem. Within these limitations the artist has endeavored to give the feeling of Gloucester to the entire work, without unnecessary detail, and has kept a quiet, restful feeling of color throughout with soft blues predominating in a harmonious palette of subdued tones.

Interesting and Harmonious Treatment

The large stair wall extending from the wainscoting on the lower floor to the ceiling of the second was necessarily treated so as to join and harmonize with the other wall panels on the two floors. The composition in this panel should be such as would lead the eye upward, or as the artist would say "get upstairs." Mr. Stoddard has achieved this result ably by introduction of large masses of buildings, rocks, and foliage at the bottom. These are silhouetted against an ocean background on which are boats with drying sails, these diminishing in size as one passes up the MacIntyre staircase toward the second landing.

The horizon on the second floor, where are the library directors' quarters, is at eye level. There is but slight contrast between water and sky, except where the shore line of the distant city with its wharves and buildings cuts part way across from the right. The same horizon continues around the upper story with suggestions of the rocky hillsides of Dogtown Common, including one of the famous old cellars, and a glimpse of Whale's Jaw rock formation, giving character to the boulder-clad landscape.

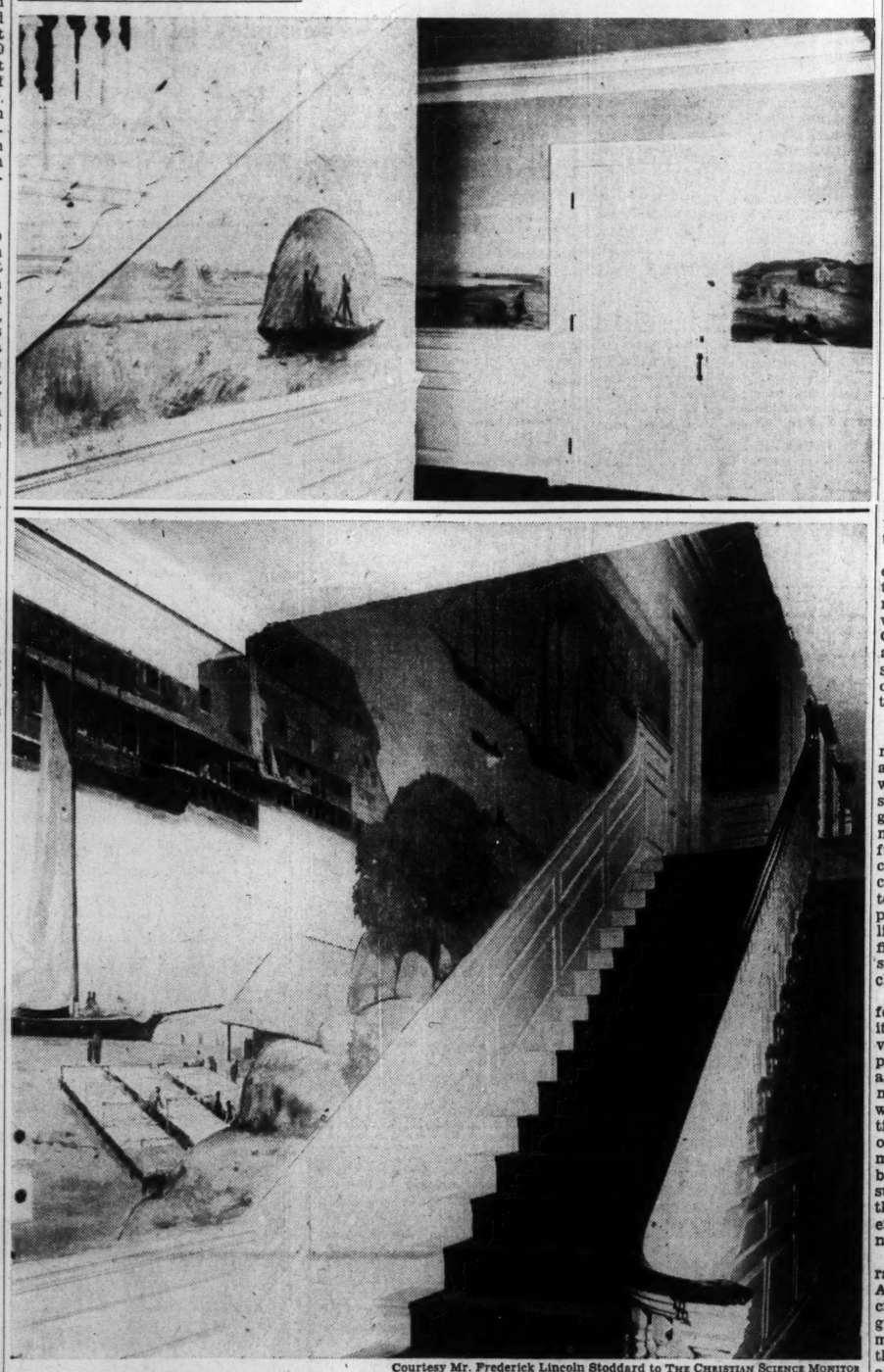
The fine old windows at either end are brought into prominence by the introduction on both sides of masses of darker foliage in harmony with the shapes of those windows. Coming around to the stair panel again, a bit of bathing beach is shown on the extreme left, a touch of the recreational with the industrial.

Several Social Phases Depicted

The panels in the lower hall represent fish-curing flakes, depicted at the foot of the stair. The side walls on this level have captured the spirit of earlier Gloucester, with the gundalow bringing in the harvest of marsh hay; the men have "done fudgin'," or poling, the crude, laden craft. Here, too, are shown the clamdiggers; farming with an ox team plowing; boat building and repairing. The tiny side panels in the library entry-way are done with fine harbor scenes, with an old stairway leading up the "jigger" cliff.

Throughout there is captured the feeling of this old fishing port and its interests. And those who have visited the library since the completion of the murals a few days ago have expressed enthusiastic admiration for the rich paintings which give such an unusual decorative value to this public building, once a colonial residence. Surely if many of the art projects sponsored by the Government will have resulted in such a distinct addition to the æsthetic value of an already fine example of architecture, they will not have been undertaken in vain.

Mr. Stoddard, painter of the murals, is a member of the North Shore Arts Association, the Gloucester Society of Artists, and the Salmagundi Club of New York City. For many years he has been a leader in the mural field in the United States, and was a member of the teaching staff of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. His last previous murals were for the Eastern District High School in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1927.



Courtesy Mr. Frederick Lincoln Stoddard to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As an example of the high character of mural decorations which have been done under the PWA during recent months, the work of Mr. Frederick Lincoln Stoddard on the Sawyer Free Library at Gloucester, Massachusetts, is of much interest. In these paintings the artist has depicted scenes and activities peculiar to the city and has done so with fine feeling and with artistic success

We Dressed Up Our Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

NOW our kitchen is the joy of our household. After visitors have seen the yard, the garden, the living-room, the bath, they hear, "Now let us show you our kitchen." As they walk in and exclaim at the appearance of the room, we say with satisfaction, "We did it ourselves."

When we moved into the house the kitchen was the problem of the place. It was a large, comfortable old room, but had a high, dingy ceiling; drab walls of one tone; deep, uninviting pantry and closets. After much thought it seemed clear that it could be made attractive, for it was well lighted, well designed and conveniently arranged. In fact, all it needed was re-finishing. Painters could have quickly created beauty there, but the rest of the house was sadly in need of attention, too. Funds were low, so it was either let the kitchen go or do it ourselves—and do it we did.

If the kitchen was to be pleasing it must have the appearance of cleanliness, so colors were selected which were thought suggestive of this: for the ceiling and upper walls, a semi-luster powder blue; for the wainscoting, an enameloid sky-blue; for the woodwork, a deeper blue; for the trim, a semi-luster cream gray.

Overhead Painting First

Painting the ceiling provided a more difficult matter than had been anticipated, but by persistence it was accomplished. The upper walls were more easily done. The lower ones, with baseboards and casings, were badly stained and soiled and needed rather strenuous treatment. With a mixture of one part of ammonia and eight parts of water, most of the grease spots and stains were removed, paint and varnish remover taking care of the obstinate ones.

When it was finished we joyfully surveyed our achievements, but things were not wholly satisfying. Within its pleasing confines the floor lay dull. The inlaid linoleum, while well preserved and pretty, was lacking in luster and charm, so it was given a good benzine wash and a coat of linoleum liquid wax. What satisfaction it was to see its blue and gray pattern take on new design and as a consequence the whole room gain fresh tone!

Next, the Curtains

There were three windows to be curtained, two large ones with south exposure and a half-sized eastern exposure one over the sink. The upper half of the back door was glass and needed provision, too. At the ten-cent store inexpensive pink stuff was found and curtains made for all of them.

Everything now was brightened enough except the pantry. There on brightly painted shelves were cans and bottles of all shades and sizes, seeming strangely out of keeping with our lovely decorative scheme. Once more the brush was called into play. Very soon cream-gray containers marked with lettered labels in bright blue ranged from top to bottom of the shelves. As a finishing touch a pot of pink geraniums was placed in the sink window. Then we sat down to enjoy the fulfillment of our plan. In two days of working, at a cost of less than $9, two coats of paint had been applied. F. V.

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The Spanish-Indian Interior

By Neita Carey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Glendale, Ariz.

MANY fascinating southwestern homes owe their peculiar charm to the architectural ideas and decorative motifs of the Pueblo Indian, accepted by the Conquistadores who marched up from old Mexico to what is now New Mexico, and started the Spanish-Indian type of architecture and decoration years before the Mayflower landed. It was our earliest colonial.

Since the architecture is an integral part of this type of interior, any comment must necessarily begin with the walls and ceilings. The former are made always of the native clay or adobe, all corners rounded and surfaces patted smooth by slim, deft, Indian hands. The ceilings are beamed, the vigas and corbels hewn simply and oiled, or elaborately carved and colored. The thick walls allow deepy recessed windows, also quaint and friendly niches to hold special treasures.

All rooms are restfully uncrowded, the austere bareness made satisfying by the play of sun and shadows upon the walls and the friendly flicker of cedar fires. Pueblo fireplaces are so new that most people are just hearing of them; also, they are so old that they were built in similar design before the beginning of written history. More strange, indeed, they seem somewhat modernistic in design, with their stepped hoods and deflectors, and their use of flowing geometric lines.

Striking Tones and Forms

What an exhilarating use of color is found inside a typical modern Spanish-Indian house! How suitable it is, against the brown wood and the light walls! Navajo rugs in black and white; hand-woven curtains embroidered in Indian designs; stunning black and white pottery placed artistically upon the steps of the fireplace; handmade and carved furniture—some are priceless Spanish and Mexican antiques, others excellent reproductions; Mexican peasant furniture, the rush-seated chairs painted in gay scarlets, blue-greens, or yellows, all unexpectedly and smartly touched with gilt. Unusual specimens of wrought-iron handiwork, Spanish in treatment but Pueblo in design, are used as grilles for the recessed radiators and for candelabras.

On the walls there may hang a few excellent Southwestern paintings, for New Mexico is a famous art center. Also we see there rare old ecclesiastical vestments embroidered in gold. Shallow Indian baskets suspended by thongs make the bowls for the central ceiling lights. Table and floor lamps have parchment shades decorated with Indian motifs.

Any good interior of this type has no clutter of department store odds and ends, no impedimenta purchased merely because of their popularity or prettiness. Here is a provincial interior, without the self-conscious semisophistication of the French or the somber stiffness of the purely Spanish. Such a room has a simple, dignified elegance, as picturesque and colorful as that of a Taos cacique or high priest.

The dining room is like the living room in its use of wrought iron; its niches for rare or choice bits of pottery, or for flowers or vines; its hand-wrought furniture, native rugs and hangings; but it is as unlike in color, design, and arrangement as different moods of the same person.

In one Santa Fe home the dining room furniture, made by the owner, is especially noteworthy, the outside of the chair backs being carved with the picturesque figures of San Domingo corn dancers. When the chairs are pushed up to the table they make a very decorative grouping.

The bedrooms are more Indian in feeling—that is, in color and applied design—than in actual furnishing. The gray and white Navajo rugs are the only objects made by the Indians themselves. The bed is a copy of a Spanish peasant piece, with a high head-board shaped like a palm-leaf fan, painted in pale yellow and soft violet flowers upon a silvered background. Above the matching chest of drawers is hung a mirror in the pierced tin frame typical of the Spanish Colonial. Whether in lanterns, boxes, or frames, pierced tin is extremely smart and effective, having the further value of being uncommon, historically truthful, and comparatively inexpensive.

No bedroom is thought complete without its convenient chest. This may be anything from a priceless Spanish antique to a pine box carved or painted as elaborately as the owner's means or talents permit. Occasionally in a bedroom, or thrown before the living room fireplace, one sees a rare old robe or blanket of rabbit hides—the furry skins twisted tightly, and intricately woven into a huge coverlet, inches thick and almost indestructible.

In the kitchen there is beautiful Pueblo pottery—the satiny, suave black of Santa Clara, the clear elaborate brown and white of Zuni, or the cream and henna of the Hopis. All are used for mixing, for salads, or for serving. There are also woven storage and utility baskets from different native villages.

Under-the-Sky Portions

While the patios and placitas, that are almost an integral part of the living and dining rooms, are more in the province of architecture, still they must be mentioned if only for their decorated walls and hide-covered chairs. In the cool sections of the southwest, the patio is the summer living room; in the warm parts of the country it is an all-year-round gathering place. Here one has tea, plays with the dogs, sews, works with paints or plants, or romps with one's family.

Naturally such strenuous occupations call for sturdy furniture—tables of hewn cedar, chairs with seats of rawhide strips, the steer's hair being left on the hide. Then there are more formal chairs, huge basket affairs made of thin cedar slats over which the hairless hide is smartly stretched. Here is used one's gayest pottery and pillows, and if one is talented in one's fingers or one's earning capacity, the patio walls will be enlivened with painted flora and fauna indigenous only to the world of poetic imagination.

A stranger to this type of interior might say, "It is interesting to see but I wouldn't want to live in it." Such interiors are, however, extremely livable—in the surroundings in which they are suitable. Such an interior would be bizarre and out of place in the modest hills of a quiet New England village. So would an American Colonial interior assembled under the shadow of giant Sahauro cacti, giant purple peaks, and blazing blue southwestern skies. The peaceful and rhythmic lines of the plastered walls, the archways, the fireplace wings, suggest quiet and peace. The brilliant colors and modernistic black and white of the rugs hint at strength and activity.

There is but one fly in the ointment of the Spanish-Indian interior—or perhaps it is a blessing and not a fly at all—there is no place for the many merely pretty gadgets that one's friends and relatives send for Christmas. The Spanish-Indian interior is an exacting mistress, simply beautiful and beautifully simple: naïvely primitive yet secretly sophisticated; as old as a score of centuries, and as modern as the day after tomorrow.

The Dining-Room Chairs Also

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

SLIP covers are just as welcome for dining-room chairs as they are for the furniture in the living room—not a cover for the entire chair, but just enough to envelop the seat and to continue about six inches down the sides.

As with other slip covers, the ones in the dining-room may be for the purpose of preserving new upholstery or of concealing worn-out fabrics. Or they are put on just as a spring and summer decoration, to freshen up the seasonal appearance and to be put away again with the coming of winter days.

Regardless of the motive, the slip cover in the dining room is a good excuse for giving a lively change to that part of the house which usually has few possibilities for varying the decoration. The table and buffet generally keep the same position season after season, but window draperies and slip covers offer a chance to imitate the change going on outside, in garden and trees. Besides, they satisfy the urge to revive and renew within doors when the sap begins to run outside.

Carved-back Chippendale chairs probably need a fabric with a dull finish and dignified design, such as a hand-blocked linen, or a jaspe cloth, or possibly a plain-colored, ribbed material. The same is true of a Heppelwhite or Sheraton chair.

For less formal chairs of a modified period, glazed chintz gives a very snappy effect. Polka dots as large as quarters, in glazed chintz, repeated at the windows make a pleasing change for summer. Other chintzes are shown with dashing modern patterns, as well as quaint and picturesque. The color of the background will be one of the main considerations in making a choice.

To look right, the slip cover must be neatly tailored and fitted properly around the parts where the wood of the back meets the seat. A piping at the edge of the surface of the seat gives a little character to the cover. If a more elaborate trim is sought, a tufted, stubby fringe can be used instead of the piping, or a ball fringe can be dangled along the lower edge.

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Progress in Education

Recent Trends in Education

Six Basic Ideas You May Wish to Find in a School

Choosing a School for Your Child—4

By Marguerite Lux

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE been discussing the characteristics which parents may consider essential in a school. Now we might review briefly a few of the more recent trends in educational thought. Chief among these are the various "plans" or movements which are based on an endeavor to free the pupil's mind for individual expression and active learning.

Revaluations of these past few years have greatly increased the number of people interested in fresh approaches to education. At the National Educational Association meeting in Washington, February, 1932, Dr. John Dewey said, "One of the functions of education is to equip individuals to see the moral defects of existing social arrangements and take an active concern in bettering conditions. Our schools have failed notably and lamentably in this regard." And Dr. Harold Rugg of Columbia University observes that the school lags "sadly behind the development of economic and political life."

If these statements are correct, they give evidence that at least some of the new conceptions about teaching are valid. Perhaps the most obvious of these—and therefore our first—is that the subjects taught should be based upon life experiences themselves, and touch reality. That is, they should be made concrete, useful to present living and thinking and not left abstract and academic as something apart from actual life. A second new concept requires that the teacher have a more comprehensive view of his subject; that he recognize the relationship of his special subject to other subjects and teach accordingly. This is in itself akin to a third idea, namely correlation of subjects. A complete correlation plan functioning in the curriculum will induce two desired results: Students will see the relationship of subjects to each other, and realize that each subject has at least some actual meaning in their own lives; and then they will be disposed to study because they are interested in knowing. Working with this attitude they will perceive that it is coöperation and not competition which results in real development and growth.

Social Responsibility

A fourth trend in education is that the interests of the child should move forward to include the interests of society. As young people gain a new sense of responsibility they will realize the relationship of their own conduct to the lives of others, and to all social, political and economic problems.

This brings us to what we have already agreed to be one of the requisites of education, namely, honesty in facing each problem of life. Closely associated with this is a fifth idea: To enable children to face issues squarely and honestly they should be taught to realize that their views are often colored by their wishes or feelings; and they should learn to distinguish clearly between judgments based on feeling and desire, and judgments based on fact. This is called educating the emotions. A sixth among the newer ideas is that the student be taught to relate to current problems what he has learned; to evaluate them, and use the findings as a basis for understanding how to improve conditions.

You may consider that these six ideas we have touched upon seem natural and logical; and you may wonder why they are not already a part of all classroom work. They would be, to a greater extent, if those impositions of educational authority could look at the school system quite impersonally and be quite free from the pressure of big business and community attitudes and prejudices. Naturally among both public and private schools, some are more effective than others in teaching these ideas. It is certainly cause for rejoicing that today so large a number of educators are pointing the way to a more royal road.

I wonder if you will agree with me that the following ideas are essential to an educational plan?

Education is the unfolding of ideas to consciousness. Education is directed toward teaching the pupil to discriminate, or separate, true ideas from false beliefs and it teaches the employment of these true ideas in building a useful, harmonious and successful life. Further, if life is harmonious, it must be free from anxiety—from fear. The competitive basis, whether it be in the schoolroom, economic or social world, brings struggle for place and power, animosities, distrusts, jealousies; in a word—fear. True cooperation results in helpfulness, agreement, the greatest good to the greatest number, real success; in a word—harmony. Finally, education is an unfoldment and therefore cannot be imposed from without by force. There can be no haste, for each step must be assimilated, proved, before the next step can be taken with assurance and profit.

Parents, if they so desire, can do more than any other group to make these ideas realities in school life.

A Few Suggestions for Reading

If you are interested in the newer trends of educational thought may I offer a few suggestions for your reading?

1. The Progressive Education Magazine, published by the Progressive Education Association, Washington, D. C., oftens contains stimulating articles. Two excellent ones are in the March, 1934, number. "Progressive Education—What Now?" by Hilda Taba; and "Can We Face Reality?" by James E. Mendenhall. And in the January-February, 1934, number: "The Social Interpretation of Literature" by Granville Hicks and "Educator and Economist" by John S. Gambs.

2. The New Era, a magazine published in London, is especially interesting to those living in the British Empire and Continental Europe.

3. "Dare the School Build a New Social Order?" by George Counts, is a small pamphlet, easily read. Published by John Day Co.

4. "Creative Expression" is a book edited for the Progressive Education Association by Gertrude Hartman and Ann Shumaker, printed by John Day Co. It is a most interesting volume on the development of children in art, literature, music and dramatics. It is illustrated with creative works by the children themselves and contains much helpful material about children.

5. "The Educational Frontier," edited by W. H. Kilpatrick, is a collection of the more recent observations and theories relating to Education. It is published by the Century Co.

6. "A New World in the Making," edited by Wyatt Rawson and published by the New Education Fellowship, London, deserves the attention of teachers and all who realize the great influence of education.

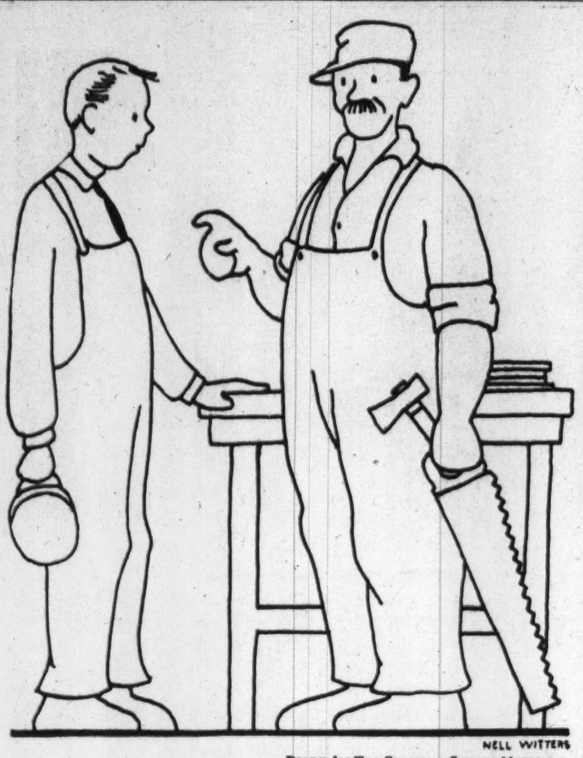
Camp Theatricals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A useful little book for camp libraries and camp directors is "Camp Theatricals," by S. Sylvan Simon, published by Samuel French, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, $1.50. It is couched in the form of a handbook and should prove a practical aid both to counselors and to the campers themselves. Dramatics as a form of camp activity provides a fine expression and often reveals unsuspected abilities. The chapters on Selecting the Right Play, Making Actors Out of Campers, Planning and Rehearsing the Program, will give even a novice at such matters more confidence. A generous bibliography at the end of the book offers a suggestive list of plays and books. These are divided into plays for girls' camps and plays for boys' camps, and are further listed according to ages. An explanation of the royalty question is also given.

All camps give "stunts" and vaudevilles, and the chapters presenting ideas for stunts, shadowgraphs, and a camp circus should be welcome. There is also a section on musical comedy work and one on making marionettes and staging puppet shows. Under "Physical Equipment" are directions and diagrams for producing backstage "business," such as howling wind, rain, the sound of an airplane, or the effect of waves on a beach. Wiring for footlights and other special lighting effects is also described. We particularly liked "Realism From a Junk Pile" whose chief message is that amazing theatrical results can be achieved from tin cans, wooden crates, wrecked Fords, and a generous measure of ingenuity and originality.

T.



NELL WITTERS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He and His Employer

Regulating Hours of Labor

You and the Law Series—23

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

IN THEORY, a person contracting to work for another may make such terms as he and his employer mutually agree upon, including the number of hours per day he is to work. Since collective bargaining is permitted, the individual is often limited by group activity; but the states, themselves, have no right to pass laws curtailing the number of hours its citizens may work.

Such laws when passed have been declared unconstitutional as interfering with the rights of the individual not to be deprived of his life, liberty or property without due process of law.

There are certain exceptions to this, however. When the welfare of society demands that the working hours of any particular class of laborers be curtailed, laws providing for that curtailment have been held valid, as the Constitution concedes the right to the states to pass reasonable laws protecting the safety, health and morals of its inhabitants. Under these circumstances the state may pass such laws, even though by so doing it interferes with the customary liberty of the individual. This power is known as the police power of the state. Whether the law passed is a valid exercise of the police power, is a question which must ultimately be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This court has held that, in order to be valid, the law must apply to all members of a class alike. There can be no discrimination within the class. Then, too, the law must be a reasonable one. For example, a law restricting the working hours of all blue-eyed men, or all red-haired women, would be arbitrary and unreasonable. But men engaged in a dangerous occupation, such as mining, or in work where it is considered that fatigue increases the number of accidents, may have their working hours curtailed. Such laws have been held reasonable and conducive to the welfare of society.

Laws regulating the working hours of women have also been held valid. The court in upholding these laws took into consideration woman's physical makeup, the fact that they are mothers or potential mothers, and the fact that they are at a disadvantage when bargaining.

Children's working hours may also be curtailed. Children are considered the wards of the state, and laws protecting them are upheld. It is constitutional for the state to prohibit their employment altogether.

Then, too, a state in its capacity of an employer may prescribe the working hours of the persons within its employ.

The United States has not as much freedom as the states in limiting the working hours of labor. It may prescribe the hours of persons within its employ, or make such provisions where it is necessary incident of powers definitely delegated to it by the Constitution, as for example, under its power to regulate interstate commerce.

The limitation of working hours under the National Industrial Recovery Act is brought about by voluntary agreements. The constitutionality of this phase of the act has not as yet been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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Letters From Parents

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Imagination—With Truth

Ontario, Canada.

Dear Parents:

As soon as my little girl was able to talk I tried to give her the right idea of the truth about everything.

Very early I noticed the imaginative tendency and she would tell me things that others had said. When correctly directed imagination is a good quality, and so in these repeated conversations about what "so and so" had said or done, I was careful not to put a damper on the imagination involved.

So I would say: "Are you sure she said that, dear, or are you just telling Mummie a nice story?" Right away she realized that it was only a story and laughed and hugged me because I understood. Ever since then when anything is narrated that I think savors of keen imagination, I always say: "Is that the truth or only a story?" and always comes the ready answer. Sometimes it is the truth and sometimes fiction. And she has never failed in making the distinction.

Now she is 5½ years and sometimes she will start off by saying, "Now Mummie, this is a story I made up out of my mind." You see the imagination is still keen, but with it goes the truth.

(Mrs.) C. P. S.

In Training to Express Boy Scout

Nebraska

Dear Friends:

A recent communication to the Parent Column asks for suggestions regarding the "swearing problem." This is the way I handled it when it presented itself to me about two years ago.

My little boy, now almost six, has from babyhood admired the Boy Scouts greatly, and has looked forward to the time when he could join the organization.

When he was about four years old he suddenly acquired the swearing habit, and almost every sentence was punctuated with a certain objectionable word.

For a time I ignored it, thinking in this way to avoid impressing it on his thought. However, the habit persisted, and I saw that the problem would have to be met in another way.

The next time he used the word, I said nothing immediately; but a little later I took him to one side and we discussed the Boy Scouts. I explained to him the qualities which Boy Scouts try to express—kindness, purity, obedience, etc., and that scoutmasters are proud to have their Scouts express these qualities; and indeed, that a boy can not expect to be invited to join the organization unless he does express these qualities. Then I told him that while it was still some time before he would be old enough to join the Scouts, that he could be "in training" to be a Boy Scout, so that when he was eligible for membership he would be ready, just as the football team goes into training long before the first game of the season. After talking the subject over generally, we discussed the swearing question, and how a loyal and sincere Scout would not use words which were objectionable.

The child saw the idea at once. A few times after that the swear word "slipped out," but at a gentle reminder that he was "in training" he soon overcame the habit.

I try to be careful not to use the "Boy Scout" argument too much, as too frequent use would detract from its effectiveness. When it seems wise I take up questions from this angle, and find that it always gets a ready response and coöperation from him. He often speaks of being "in training to be a Boy Scout."

(Mrs.) B. Y.

Didn't Know It Was Wrong

California

Dear Friends:

I have read with keen appreciation the many letters dealing with the problem of swearing.

We have a six-and-a-half year old boy in our home, and this particular phase was overcome easily through an explanation of the third commandment.

However, we noticed that he was very proficient in picking up doubtful and vulgar expressions.

Upon asking him why it was that he picked up all these vulgar expressions, and did not do other naughty things which some children did and which he knew to be wrong, he replied: "How can I know they are wrong unless you tell me?"

We are very much pleased at our children's aptitude in learning, but why should we be shocked when they learn things which are not considered good, when, undoubtedly, as in this case, many children are just repeating what they have heard, and have no concept of any vulgarity.

(Mrs.) Z. L. B.

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The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

WHEN I shall have completed my leisurely journey through all the Notebooks, I shall be better able to satisfy myself as to the real Nicholas. It will be fun to collect his prejudices, to tabulate his inconsistencies, to contrast puritan Pumble with poet Pumble. He says somewhere: "I would rise from any dinner-table to preach; this is a self-indulgence who can resist?" And I believe him. But I believe also that he would leave any pulpit to look at an apple tree in bloom or to set down a poem. I can support this statement by quoting chapter and verse, or at least verse; for in the following entry Nicholas has a poem, one of his oblique little sermons. And in this poem puritan Pumble had the upper hand for the moment, and set down the moral in a final couplet. Then poet Pumble came along and scratched it out. It is significant that poet Pumble had the last word. I give it as it occurs.

"Aug. 28th. Walked out to Prosper's and sat in the shade of the old mill. The cities are complaining of the heat, but the air is so softened by these forests that the heat only adds a new richness. Altitude indeed has her own gifts. If our language, which is always right, may call certain manners cool, I may call this heat confidential. I am more supple in body and more complaisant in mood on account of it. Then, too, it is such a fleeting luxury with us. If we had three hot nights in the summer, it would be the talk of the store. We of Evergreen must gather exuberance while we may, to paraphrase Herrick, for old leaves will soon be flying. Nature never lets anything remain in the show window very long.

"If nature should need to go into the advertising business, what a wizard she would be! Always something new, something fresh, most effectively arranged to catch the eye. What would not Wanamaker give for a window-dresser who could contrive a gaunt and weathered spruce suddenly tricked out with three scarlet tanagers, such as I saw a few minutes ago? Or the melting violet of the haze beyond Clouds' Cobble? Or even the humid mossy freshness of the green shadows of this mill. And never two moments the same. She is always saying: 'Now, look at this, please—in this light—or do you like it better in this?—No?—Then we shall have something different, immediately.' What a find for the hat department!

"But heaven be thanked, although we can spoil nature, we can never make her commercial. She is the supreme artist. She has never done anything for money. She is eternally on the side of the amateurs. But do not let the amateurs suppose that she is content with less than perfection. Behind every bud or shell there is the pressure of necessity, and behind that is some inviolable law. Nature's artistry is never lazy, however easy the effect may seem. It is achieved in that intensest of competitive markets, existence. She may experiment with certain mannerisms, like the dinosaur; but she relegates them to the museum in the end, as any true artist would do. But brooks, and stream-banks, and summer shade, and the murmur of water on hot afternoons, she keeps, I am glad to say. I hope she will adopt old mills, somehow, now that we are done with them.

"The mill-wheel strives from early morn
To make the slow stream grind his corn.

"Wheel has no power of his own,
But wins by being overthrown.

"The water profits by the stress
To flee the mill-pond's scumminess,

"While from the play of stream and wheel
Continuous pours the golden meal.

"The meditative miller knows
The gain he has from joining foes.

"For should he let them sulk, the mill
Would rust where water used to spill,

"Spiders would loop the walls with cotton,
The meal-bins gape, the pond lie rotten.

"[illegible]

"Sept. 2nd. A post card from Quebec, announcing David's arrival next week. He has been yachting with his father on the lower St. Lawrence. Each summer that boy sees a different land. Fortunately he is not the kind to mistake movement for travel. The fallacy of confusing stir with accomplishment is becoming universal. In many cases, touring is the excuse of the man who wishes to be useless to society. Nothing could be handier as a reason for postponing concentration or putting off some job at one's elbow than to advance a trip to New York or East Africa.

"Unfortunately for my standing in Mrs. Scratcher's estimation, I uttered some such notion yesterday, and it aroused the good woman.

"'Are you trying to be funny, Nicholas?' she asked impatiently, 'or are you simply hopelessly behind the times? Travel is one of the necessities. How would Mr. Leggit sell anything if he didn't go abroad every year to see what other people were selling? How could people brush up on pictures and cathedrals and such, if they didn't travel? I'd put every chick and child I have in school in France if I could afford it. And there's Maud Sorley. Don't you think travel has improved her a lot? Ever since she got home from Paris, she has been at Jim to take her back. She keeps raving about the left bank of the Seine and the shops and Montmarter, and she didn't even know they existed before. It'd do you good to go there, Nicholas. It would give you some new interests. Travel broadens the mind.'

"'That is another count against it,' I said. 'It's time we were having our minds deepened for a change. What with travel and radio and advertising by airplanes and news items of the utmost unimportance from the most distant places, our attention is directed at so many things that it is spread as thin as the icing on a charity layer-cake. I grant you all the truisms about travel, I could pen pæans on it myself. But when everyone is unanimous that we ought to pack up and go somewhere else, it becomes valuable to look into the situation. Unanimity can be perilous. I'm afraid that historians will remember our era as the suit-case age, when men lived at ticket-windows, loved surfaces, thought in snatches, and changed their direction with the wind.'

"'You don't seem to have a very high opinion of the time you live in, Nicholas,' said Mrs. Scratcher severely.

"'On the contrary. It is one of the most stimulating periods that the race has known. But it is time we all sat down for ten years or so and counted up our gains, and enjoyed them. We have had climax after climax of excitement, struggle, expansion, novelty, and wassail. It is time that we went home from the party and talked it over. We need resting up. Each household should get out its chip of the philosopher's stone and rub it.'

"'Don't get started on the philosophers,' implored Mrs. Scratcher; 'I've got a big ironing to do. Just what do you mean, though?'

"'Don't you know that old proverb? *Content is the philosopher's stone that turns all it touches into gold.* It's a good cure for that restless feeling. You need a chip of it with you, even on your travels. If I ran a tourist agency, I should print that happy truth on all my folders.'

"'Take my advice, Nicholas,' said Mrs. Scratcher, 'and don't branch out into any tourist agency. You'd be so delighted at selling people tickets to their front porch, you'd go broke in a month.'"

Evidently Nicholas pondered further on these sentiments, for two days later I find him penciling down this bit of verse:

"Sept. 4th.

"Ever to seek the undiscovered land,
To roam the ways not far from solitude,
To hear the sound of the sea, and the wind's strange sound
In a wood. . . .

"That would be rare, would be only less wonderful
Than the lot of the man at home, the home man's choice,
Who stops and hears, at the end of the garden's walk,
God's voice."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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Up Ludgate Hill: From a Linoleum Print by Charles W. E. Morris

At Home in a Roman Villa

The lock was covered with rust, and offered a little resistance, but when at last the doors were flung open we stood still, speechless with delight. It was simply Paradise that was spread before our dazzled eyes! My knees trembled so that I could hardly take a step forward.

You see, it was not merely a garden into which we emerged, but pure country! For above the grey house-row of the street rose the hill of Janiculum, and over it spread the villa's domain, rising in terraces one above the other. . . .

Between the pillars of the pergolas grew hundreds of thousands of white, pale blue and dark purple irises; it was a sight for the gods when they flowered in March and April, especially as it coincided with the blossoming of the fruit-trees and blushing tamarisks round the fountains. Yes, even the splendid old mimosa tree which reigned between the box hedges was usually in full flower at the same time. . . .

Round the terrace were walls overgrown with ivy, just low enough to sit on when one wanted to take a peep over the house-roofs toward Soracte and the Parma violet Sabine mountains. The pergola on that terrace was not built of stone pillars, but made of knotted, crooked tree-trunks and branches, blackened by age. It was under them we ate late dinner on summer evenings, and in autumn and spring the terrace was our sunny lunching-place, just before the entrance to the music-room. We had only to stand up to nibble at the huge clusters of grapes which hung down over the table, or pluck big bunches of Crimson Rambler, Lady Gay and a kind of clock-like, coral-red flower which grew all over the walls in the most lavish abundance. As soon as the wistarias were over, they began. The greater and perhaps the best part of our life was spent just in that blessed, beautiful, enchanting spot. It was furnished so that one hardly knew whether one was in or out of doors, with a rough cobalt-blue table, rustic straw chairs (which were gradually replaced by comfortable basket-chairs, given us by friends), and big copper and terra-cotta jars and conche of the quaintest colours and shapes.

On the slope above the tall eucalyptus trees rustled; acacias and lilacs, when their time came, wafted down to us exhalations of stupefying sweetness; and under the peach and nectarine trees the spring grass was full of irises, fresias and violets. By laurel-bordered paths and narrow flights of grass-grown steps, covered with herbage, one came to the marble balustrades whence creeping plants flung themselves out into space. . . .

We had left the whitewashed walls untouched; they went particularly well with the red-tiled floor and grey coconut matting of the music-room, with the dark hues of the piano and organ and the gaily coloured covers and cushions. Before the open marble fireplace was a little tea-table and a few low comfortable arm-chairs with leather cushions; those who could not get a chair had to sit on the floor.

Our home, generally speaking, and this room, in particular, made an impression of bold lines and patches of strong, bright colour which livened up the prevailing simplicity. There was room and air between the pieces of furniture. The Italians murmured at the lack of "luxury" and signorilità, and thought we had furnished the whole place like a "bath-room," but we were happiest with it as it was. Our only luxury was the masses of flowers which filled the house's many funny pots and vases. And then, the wonderful beauty outside and all round us! That was enough.—AMELIA POSSE-BRAZDOVA, in "Roman Roundabout." (London: Routledge. New York: Dutton.)

August, 1914

I remember that we lay in a wood
With the sun coming through the branches
Lighting on a rock;
Lighting on the thermos bottle and the sandwich papers
Where we had pushed them idly;
Soft, clear sunbeams from a northern sky.
One of us was reading the paper:
"They are fighting now in Belgium."

We did not hear the guns;
We heard only the rustle of the paper;
I lay and listened—but I did not hear;
Five hundred miles? Four hundred miles?
It is a long way to hear guns;
Four hundred years,—forty years,—twenty years?
(It is a long way to hear guns.)

But they came nearer,
Those guns, they came nearer;
Louder and louder,—drowning our heartbeats;
Four hundred miles,—forty miles,—twenty miles,—
A long, long way to the heart of a nation.

They have been still, those guns, for a long time,
Since they started twenty years ago.
They have muttered, but they have not spoken;
Must the children hear them as we heard them?
Must they, too, leave the pine woods
Lying still and quiet in the sunshine
As we left them,—twenty years ago?

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Rheims Cathedral

ON THE traditional site of a Roman temple, Sir Christopher Wren erected his greatest masterpiece, crowning the slight eminence of Ludgate Hill with the mighty structure dedicated to the memory of St. Paul. Wedged like an island, amid swift-flowing streams of traffic and hemmed in with buildings, the Cathedral rears its dome three hundred and sixty feet above the pavement to dominate the City landscape.

Afforded an opportunity to show his genius, when the Great Fire partially destroyed the older structure, Wren rebuilt on the same site; and, departing from the Gothic tradition, this time his design found expression in the classical forms of the Renaissance.

Close by the Cathedral, in Panyer Alley, is a tablet with a bas-relief of a seated boy, which bears this inscription:

"When ye have sovght
The Citty round
Yet stil ths is
The hihest ground."
August the 27th, 1688

Modern topography, however, has revealed this to be not strictly true, Cornhill being probably somewhat higher. Yet the slight elevation suffices to give this great edifice a commanding dignity.

Under the vast shadowy nave and transepts rest many of England's illustrious sons, statesmen, warriors and men of letters. Should the visitor chance to wander amongst the various monuments, he may come across a tablet bearing a Latin inscription which reads: *Lector si monumentum requiris circumspice* ("Reader if thou seekest his monument look around"). Thus is Sir Christopher Wren commemorated by his own crowning achievement and, amid the solemn grandeur of this majestic nave, no other monument is requisite.

Rheims Cathedral

It was late in the evening, just as the sun was setting, when we reached Rheims. The boat had arrived at Boulogne at half-past twelve; but it was an hour later when the car was disembarked, the necessary business done, and we drove away. Then, before we had gone many miles, we took a wrong turning in some town or other; and, in trying to cut across country, had become involved in the deep and dusty ruts that constitute a country lane.

When we reached Rheims at about seven o'clock, it had seemed a long day. We made straight for the cathedral, of whose towers we caught occasional glimpses above the houses; and close to the square we found a little hotel.

Our windows looked upon the back of some small houses and a builder's yard; but the massive pile rose behind, majestic and beautiful. We walked round it after dinner as the full moon was rising, then went to our rooms; for we had an early start to make the next day. Then when the lights were out, through the big, wide open windows, I saw the twin towers of the cathedral against the intense blue of the moonlight sky; and I no longer sought sleep. There was a wondrous beauty about it all that I can never describe. I just wanted to lie there and be with it.

I do not know how many times I awoke during that marvelous night, but always the vision was different as more of the tracery emerged from the dusky shadows under the bright light of the moon; until, when it reached its zenith, every detail of the vast building seemed clear and distinct. Then I must have slept for a long time; for, when I opened my eyes again, the rising sun had already dispelled the cold brilliance of the night, and the cathedral was bathed in a warm pink glow, with soft blue-gray shadows where deep black ones had been before.

Presently it was time to get up, and full daylight had dispelled all the magic from the cathedral. It was now nothing but a beautiful building. I was not sorry we had no time to look at it with the eyes of sightseers; for I had seen it under the moon and in the first glow of the sunrise. That is the wonder that I shall ever keep in memory.

Stabilization

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word "stabilization" is today of much general importance, amplified, as it has been, to apply to the present economic and political crisis, which is felt in almost every nation. Instead of looking for something materially stationary, in the usual sense of the word, many thinkers are reaching out for some spiritual balance which will establish in world consciousness an invariable and enduring standard of equitable adjustment.

Amid the changing conditions of the eighth century before our era the prophet Isaiah comforted his people, saying, "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times." Today the "times" need the wisdom which, in its full sense, implies the highest and noblest exercise of the moral nature as well as of the intellect, and the knowledge of how to apply it to the exigencies of our seemingly difficult world problems. It is important, first of all, that thought should be turned from a material and limited view of what needs to be stabilized to the consideration of those universal spiritual laws which balance all right activity, and to gaining the understanding of how to adapt such available laws to the balancing of the budget of human affairs.

The stabilizing influence of the gospel of Christ Jesus was seen in his wise distinction between the sin and the sinner, the offense and the offender, and the manner in which he poised all human conduct under one great rule: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 40): "Divine Science adjusts the balance as Jesus adjusted it. Science removes the penalty only by first removing the sin which incurs the penalty."

Through its spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures, Christian Science correlates the wisdom of the ages, and combines the law, the prophecies, and the gospel into one grand unfoldment of the all-governing, infinite Principle, in which inheres the stability of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Applying this Principle to the discordant conditions of human life, Christian Science reëstablishes the truth of man's relationship to God, reverses the false testimony of material sense, heals sickness, overcomes sin, annuls the debt or penalty, and balances the account. What Christian Science is doing to bring about normal, healthful, harmonious conditions in individual lives is in that measure done for nations, for international conferences, for assemblies and groups of every sort. The truth it reveals necessarily urges upon all the paramount necessity of seeking out the mental causes of our prolonged world difficulties, and removing them, that stabilization may find a reasonable and right foundation in spiritual fact.

Christian Science makes plain the Principle and rule whereby everyone may learn to distinguish between essentials and nonessentials in human interests and relations. It brings to individuals and nations that mental adjustment which heals differences and promotes universal harmony. It teaches that, ultimately, everything within the realm of human consciousness will be moored to higher standards of truth and righteousness. It shows how the human self, with its false concept of substance, its idolatry concerning money and power, its jealousy and greed, its grossness, corruption, intemperance, and crime, needs to be educated into a better understanding of what constitutes true stability among men and nations. It coincides with the Apostle James' estimate of the stabilizing influence of true wisdom, when he says, "The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." Is not this the "wisdom and knowledge" which Isaiah saw would be the "stability" of his times?

Statesmen, statisticians, economists, educators, and other thinkers of our times are bringing together a vast amount of erudition, technical knowledge, and skill in their efforts to promote the stabilization of world currency, of commodity production and distribution, and other material effects, but that which our world today so greatly needs is more of "the wisdom that is from above." Because it is unfolding this pure and peaceable wisdom "from above" and interpreting it in terms of human experience, Christian Science is the greatest stabilizing influence in the world today. It gives a demonstrable knowledge of that infinite divine Principle which unites all interests and relations under the government of the one Mind. Christian Science uncovers and destroys evil of every sort, reverses its moral and physical effects, and heals the woes of mankind, thus leading the way to world recovery and progress. The ultimate stabilization, as discerned through an understanding of Christian Science, is clearly shown by Mrs. Eddy, who says (*ibid.*, p. 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations;" adding that it "annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Festigung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS Wort „Festigung" ist heute allgemein von großer Wichtigkeit, wird es doch im weiteren Sinne auf die heute fast in jedem Volke sich fühlbar machende schwierige wirtschaftliche und politische Lage angewandt. Anstatt nach etwas im üblichen Sinne des Wortes materiell Feststehendem auszuschauen, suchen viele Denker ein geistiges Gleichgewicht, das einen unveränderlichen und bleibenden Maßstab gerechter Berichtigung im Weltbewußtsein herstellen wird.

Inmitten der wechselnden Zustände des achten Jahrhunderts vor unserer Zeitrechnung tröstete der Prophet Jesaja sein Volk mit den Worten: „Weisheit und Erkenntnis werden die Festigkeit deiner Zeiten sein" (engl. Bibel). Heute tut den „Zeiten" jene Weisheit not, die im vollsten Sinne des Wortes die höchste und edelste Anwendung sowohl des sittlichen Wesens als auch der Verstandesgaben und die Kenntnis in sich schließt, wie sie auf die dringenden Forderungen unserer scheinbar schwierigen Weltprobleme anzuwenden sind. Vor allem ist es wichtig, daß sich das Denken von einer weltlichen und begrenzten Anschauung dessen, was zu festigen ist, der Erwägung jener allumfassenden geistigen Gesetze, die alle rechte Tätigkeit im Gleichgewicht halten, und dem Erlangen des Verständnisses zuwendet, wie solche verfügbaren Gesetze auf den Ausgleich aller menschlichen Angelegenheiten anzuwenden sind.

Der festigende Einfluß des Evangeliums Christi Jesu war aus dem weisen Unterschied ersichtlich, den er zwischen der Sünde und dem Sünder, der Missetat und dem Missetäter machte, sowie aus der Art, wie er alles menschliche Verhalten nach der einen großen Regel bemaß: „Alles nun, was ihr wollt, daß euch die Leute tun sollen, das tut ihr ihnen auch. Das ist das Gesetz und die Propheten". In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 40): „Die göttliche Wissenschaft stellt das Gleichgewicht wieder her, wie Jesus es tat. Die Wissenschaft hebt die Strafe nur dadurch auf, daß sie zuerst die Sünde beseitigt, welche die Strafe hervorruft".

Durch ihre geistige Auslegung der Heiligen Schrift bringt die Christliche Wissenschaft die Weisheit der Zeitalter in Wechselbeziehung zueinander und vereint das Gesetz, die Weissagungen und das Evangelium zu einer großen Entfaltung des allregierenden, unendlichen Prinzips, dem die Beständigkeit der Vaterschaft Gottes und der Menschenbrüderschaft innewohnt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft wendet dieses Prinzip auf die widrigen Zustände des menschlichen Lebens an und stellt dadurch des Menschen Beziehung zu Gott wieder her, kehrt das falsche Zeugnis des materiellen Sinnes um, heilt Krankheit, überwindet Sünde, hebt die Schuld oder Strafe auf und gleicht die Rechnung aus. Was die Christliche Wissenschaft tut, um im Leben der einzelnen geregelte, gesunde und harmonische Zustände herzustellen, ist in demselben Maße für Völker, Völkerberatungen, für Versammlungen und Gruppen aller Art getan. Die dadurch geoffenbarte Wahrheit zwingt unvermeidlich alle Menschen zur Erkenntnis der dringenden Notwendigkeit, die mentalen Ursachen unserer so lange sich hinziehenden Weltschwierigkeiten zu suchen und zu beseitigen, damit die Festigung eine vernünftige und rechte Grundlage in der geistigen Tatsache finden kann.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht das Prinzip und die Regel klar, wodurch jedermann das Wesentliche vom Unwesentlichen in menschlichen Angelegenheiten und Beziehungen unterscheiden lernen kann. Sie bringt Menschen und Völkern jene mentale Einstellung, die Meinungsverschiedenheiten heilt und den Weltfrieden fördert. Sie lehrt, daß schließlich alles im Bereiche des menschlichen Bewußtseins an den höheren Maßstäben der Wahrheit und Gerechtigkeit verankert werden wird. Sie zeigt, wie das menschliche Selbst mit seiner falschen Vorstellung von Wesenheit, seiner Abgötterei mit Geld und Macht, seiner Eifersucht und Habgier, seiner Roheit, Verdorbenheit, Ausschweifung und seinem Verbrechen zu einem besseren Verständnis dessen erzogen werden muß, was wahre Beständigkeit unter Menschen und Völkern ist. Sie stimmt mit dem überein, was der Apostel Jakobus als den festigenden Einfluß wahrer Weisheit erachtete, als er sagte: „Die Weisheit aber von obenher ist aufs erste keusch, darnach friedsam, gelinde, läßt sich sagen, voll Barmherzigkeit und guter Früchte, unparteiisch, ohne Heuchelei". Ist das nicht die „Weisheit und Erkenntnis", die Jesaja als die „Festigkeit" seiner Zeit ansah?

Staatsmänner, Statistiker, Volkswirtschaftler, Erzieher und andere Denker unserer Zeit sammeln eine Fülle von Gelehrsamkeit, Fachkenntnis und Geschicklichkeit in dem Bemühen, die Geldwährungen der Welt, die Erzeugung und Verteilung der Waren und anderer materieller Güter festzulegen. Was aber heute der Welt so bitter not tut, ist mehr „Weisheit von obenher". Weil sie diese reine und friedfertige Weisheit „von obenher" entfaltet und in Ausdrücken des menschlichen Lebens auslegt, übt die Christliche Wissenschaft heute den größten festigenden Einfluß in der Welt aus. Sie gibt eine beweisbare Kenntnis jenes unendlichen göttlichen Prinzips, das alle Bestrebungen und Beziehungen unter der Regierung des einen Gemüts vereint. Die Christliche Wissenschaft deckt Böses jeder Art auf und vernichtet es, kehrt seine sittlichen und körperlichen Wirkungen um und heilt die Leiden der Menschheit, wodurch sie der Wiederherstellung und dem Fortschritt der Welt den Weg bahnt. Mrs. Eddy zeigt klar die endültige Festigung, wie sie durch das Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft erkannt wird, wenn sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 340): „Der eine unendliche Gott, das Gute, vereinigt Menschen und Völker", und sie fügt hinzu: „vernichtet heidnische und christliche Abgötterei—alles, was in sozialen, bürgerlichen, kriminalen, politischen und religiösen Gesetzen verkehrt ist; stellt die Geschlechter gleich; hebt den Fluch auf, der auf dem Menschen liegt, und läßt nichts übrig, was sündigen, leiden, was bestraft oder zerstört werden könnte".

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Prices Drift Lower on Profit-Taking in Dull Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Profit-Taking Brings Decline In Dull Market

Drought Acts as Bearish Influence — Rails Weak Feature

By Forrest Price

And then prices went down again. Traders take profits when they can't think of anything else to do.

That's what happened today in a quiet stock market.

For some days past, or since last week's precipitate decline, commission houses have been advising their clients to move cautiously.

And that's what happened today. Result, only 300,000 shares were traded.

The drought over the western crop territory evidently had a bearish influence. Harvester machinery stocks such as Case and International Harvester were weak features.

Railroads and other corporations directly and indirectly affected by the crop shrinkage were under pressure. Union Pacific dropped more than 5 points at one time, making a new 1934 low. Atchison was off nearly 2. New York Central was more than a point lower, and Pennsylvania reached a new low on a fractional decline.

Mullins preferred declined more than 4 points. There were many losses of a point or more.

Bond trading was almost negligible. U. S. Governments were at a standstill. Some corporate issues moved slightly higher while others sagged fractionally or remained unchanged. Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s were relatively strong.

Strength of the Liverpool wheat market was a bullish influence on wheat and corn at Chicago. May wheat shot above $1.09, and May corn reached 80 cents. Buying of wheat for European account was reported for the first time in Chicago. Cotton was somewhat higher at the close in New York. Bar silver was at the highest since 1929.

There seems to be a strongly growing sentiment in favor of private initiative in business. There is no doubt that business men are growing restless under the numerous restrictions the Government has seen fit to employ, and think it is time to let things go along with a free hand.

These business men say that the pump has been primed, the emergency has been passed and now the law of supply and demand should be allowed to operate without hindrance.

With midsummer dullness settling over business and the stock market people have more time to think—and complain. At the same time when commission houses are daily getting dressier and deeper in the red, it is little wonder that they are becoming just a little bit fussy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Ignoring world-wide strength of the wheat markets, shares yielded readily to light selling in the New York Stock Exchange today, a few issues registered new 1934 lows.

Losses of 1 to 4 points were numerous, and the closing tone was heavy.

Selling of the rails, notably Union Pacific, was a depressing influence. That issue broke through recent resistance levels to a new low for the year. Chrysler continued to sag, and also reached a new low ground for 1934.

Attendance in Wall Street was unusually light, even for an August week-end session, but such interest as there was seemed to be largely on the bear side. Traders were clarly concerned over the trend of corporate profits. In rails, it was pointed out, June gross was up about 2 per cent, but net declined more than 10 per cent. The Chrysler report for the second quarter continued to cause comment, showing gross sales up 66 per cent, but net profits off 37 per cent from the like period of last year.

News Lows For Rails

Union Pacific finally extended its loss to a little more than 5 points, getting below 97. Santa Fe and Pennsylvania also both reached new lows for 1934, with losses of more than a point. The rail outlook was regarded as obscured by the prospects of lowered crop movements and higher operating costs. The move for higher freight rates, if successful, some observers have pointed out, might divert freight to trucks.

Several of the metals resisted the decline, although the silver issues were heavy. American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and U. S. Smelting lost a point or two. Among the gold issues, Dome and McIntyre were up small fractions.

American Sugar and Allied Chemical dropped about 3, and issues off 1 to 2 included American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, Johns-Manville, du Pont, American Can, Sears Roebuck and National Distillers.

Bonds Move Narrowly

Bond trading was extremely dull today, and prices moved in the narrowest range. Some issues, especially rails, recorded minor losses, while industrials appeared steady.

U. S. Governments were inactive, but the limited amount of business was chiefly on the down side, with most issues a shade lower.

Foreign government obligations also were neglected. German government 5½s gained a fraction on small volume.

Great Northern 4½s slipped a point, but losses in other carrier issues were fractional. Alleghany 5s, St. Paul 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, New York Central 5s and Pennsylvania 4½s were in this category.

American Smelting 5s, Goodyear 5s, Texas Corporation 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were among industrials to advance slightly, while many other favorites failed to show any net change Standard Oil of New York 4½s dipped.

General Baking Earnings

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—General Baking Corp. report for the 26 weeks ended June 30, net profit of $742,884 after charges, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 24 cents a share on the common. This compares with $1,022,153, or 43 cents a share in the similar period a year ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High / Low; Range in $; Div.; Est. Sales; High; Low; Last Aug. 4; Last Aug. 3

11⅞	6		Adams Express	100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
34½	16	.2	Adams Millis	300	25¼	25	25	26¼
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	200	8	8	8	..
17⅝	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
9⅝	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
106⅛	91¾	.3†	Air Reduction	400	97	96¾	96¾	..
23⅞	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	500	2	2	2	2
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	100	7	7	7	7
14⅝	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7	7	7	7
160⅜	120	.6	Allied Chem	300	125	124	124	127
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	400	12¼	12	12	13⅛
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
55⅝	41½	.2	Amerada	500	32	31¾	31¾	32
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	15	14¾	14¾	15¼
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	300	15	14¾	14¾	15¼
13½	7	..	Am Beet Sugar	500	9½	9	9	9⅝
38	19⅛	.80	Am Brake S&F	500	23½	22	22	23½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	400	94½	93½	93½	95¼
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	146¼	146½	146½	..
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	15¼	14½	14½	15½
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	24¾	24	24	26⅜
13⅝	4½	..	Am & For Pow	600	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	17½	17½	17½	..
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	100	5	5	5	..
42¼	18¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	19½	19½	19½	20⅛
45¼	29	.6	Am Ice pf	100	31	31	31	32
11	4¾	..	Am International	200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
38¾	13⅛	..	Am Locomotive	100	17	17	17	18½
27⅜	17	..	Am Metal	100	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Li	700	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	15½	15	15⅜	15½
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	400	11½	11¼	11⅜	11½
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	33⅜	32¼	32⅞	33½
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	12¾	12½	12½	13⅛
72	46	.2	Am Sugar Ref	400	64½	62½	62½	65¾
120⅛	103½	.7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	..
125¼	105¾	.9	Am Tel & Tel	2300	109	108¼	108¼	109⅜
28⅜	7¾	.h	Am Type F pf	70	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	..
27⅜	14½	.1	Am Wat W & E	400	15⅜	15	15⅛	16
17⅛	7¼	..	Am Woolen	200	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
83¾	43	.2½	Am Woolen pf	400	44⅜	43	43	45
4¼	1	.h	Am Writ Pap	200	1⅛	1	1	..
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Copp	1700	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11½
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
63	46¼	..	Armour Ill pf N	200	54	53¼	53¼	54½
8¾	3	..	Arnold Constable	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
73¾	51½	.2	Atchison T&SF	1000	50⅛	48⅛	48⅛	50⅛
27¾	17	..	Atl Coast Line	400	26⅛	25	25	27
54¼	25	.1	Atl Refining	700	24	23⅜	23⅝	24¼
35¼	21½	.6	Atlas Powder pf	200	46½	46¼	46¼	..
103½	66	.2§	Auburn Auto	2100	20	18½	19	20
18⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	300	11	10⅛	10⅞	11¼
10¼	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	2500	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	700	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7½
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	600	15¼	14½	14½	15⅜
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	18	18	18	18
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
67	58	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	62	62	62	61⅜
15¼	8⅞	..	Beldingi Hem	200	11½	11½	11½	11¾
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1600	12	11¾	11⅞	12¼
23⅞	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	16	16	16	15⅞
49½	25¼	1¾	Bethlehem Steel	1200	27¾	26⅝	26¾	27¾
82	55	..	Beth Steel pf	400	61	60	60	61½
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	100	8	8	8	8⅛
68¾	48	.3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	53½	52½	53½	..
28¾	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	800	25⅜	24⅝	24¾	25⅝
28⅝	12	1	Borg Warner	1000	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¾
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	600	15¼	14¾	15	15⅜
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	900	39½	37½	37½	39⅝
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	100	5	5	5	5⅜
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
15½	6	..	Bullard	200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	7
13⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	200	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
3	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2	2	2	..

—C—

37¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	800	36¾	36	36	36⅝
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	16	16	16	16
18⅛	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	800	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	6½	6½	6½	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1000	38½	37⅞	37⅞	39⅝
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	900	26⅛	25⅞	26	26⅛
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1600	20¼	20	20	20
4⅝	1¾	.h	Celotex Co	100	1½	1½	1½	..
4	1	.h	Celotex vtc	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
22⅜	6½	.h	Celotex Co pf	60	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
43½	30¼	.1b	Cerro de Pasco	1600	37¼	35⅞	35⅞	37¼
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	4½	4½	4½	..
48⅝	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	38⅝	38½	38⅝	39
46⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1500	42½	42	42½	42⅞
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	5	5	5	5
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	10	4⅝	4½	4½	4¾
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	10¾	10½	10¾	11¼
28¾	14⅛	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16½
60⅜	30⅞	1f	Chrysler	12200	32½	30⅞	31	32⅝
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	200	⅞	⅞	¾	..
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14¾
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	200	11⅜	11¼	11¼	21
4⅜	1	.h	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	5½	5	5	4¾
33¼	18	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	18	18	18	..
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	2800	9½	9	9	9⅝
77¼	58	.3	Columbian Carb	100	64	63½	63½	64½
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	800	27½	27	27	27½
106	61	.6†	Comm Cred 1pf	10	106	106	106	..
59¾	35¾	.2	Comm Inv Tr	600	51¼	50½	50½	52
26⅜	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2600	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	18¼
3¾	1½	..	Commwlth & So	1800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	27
42⅝	25⅞	.2	Consol Gas	2900	27⅞	27¼	27½	28
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	1800	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8½
4⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	300	2	2	2	2
95	82	.5	Consol Gas pf	100	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91¼
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	300	1	1	1	1
83¼	69½	.3	Cont Can	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¾
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	27½	27½	27½	28
2⅜	⅜	..	Cont Motors	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.28b	Cont Oil	2600	17	17	17⅛	17⅜
84½	60⅛	.3	Corn Products	1200	62	61	61¼	61½
9⅞	3⅜	..	Cotty	100	5	5	5	5
35	28	.2	Cream of Wheat	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	14	14	14	..
36¼	18¾	.1	Crown Cork & S	100	23	23	23	23½
6⅜	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerback	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	200	19¼	18¼	18¼	19⅜
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1½	1½	1½	..
9⅝	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	7¼	7	7	7⅜
64	20½	..	Suban Am S pf	10	60½	60½	60½	61½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	3¼	3	3	3
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1400	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¾

—D—

34½	10½	..	Deere & Co	600	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
73½	36½	..	Del & Hudson	500	37½	36⅜	36⅝	38⅛
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1200	15½	14¾	14¾	15½
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	200	5	4½	4½	..
55⅞	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	100	40	40	40	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22¾
46¼	37	.2†	Dome Mines	900	42	41⅜	42	41¾
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	800	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17½
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	900	86⅜	85	85⅛	87⅛
105½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	160	104⅛	104	104	..

—E—

101⅛	79	4	Eastman Kodak	200	98½	97¾	97¾	98¼
22½	12⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	100	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
31⅜	15	7	Elec Auto-Lite	900	17¼	17	17	17½
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	92	92	92	92
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	4	3⅞	4	4⅛
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	9¼	9	9	..
52	37	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	38	38	38	..
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	13½	13½	13½	..
24⅞	10⅛	..	Erie RR	400	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
28¼	15¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	9⅜	9¼	9¼	10
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	600	19	19	19	19⅜

—F—

9⅞	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	20	4	4	4	..
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	9	9	9	10
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	900	5	5	5	5
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	400	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3¼
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
25¼	13¼	.40	Firestone T&R	300	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	67	66	66	66¾
17⅜	2	.h	Follansbee B	200	3½	3½	3½	3
17½	8¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	200	10¼	10	10	10¼
63	34½	.7	Franklin Sim pf	20	40¼	40	40¼	40
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	10	16	16	16	..
19⅝	5	..	Fuller 2pf	20	6	6	6	..

—G—

23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¾
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	700	9⅛	8½	8½	9¼
10⅛	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	400	6¼	6	6	6⅛
13	4¼	..	Gen Cable A	2900	18⅜	18	18	18½
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	600	30¼	29¾	29¾	30¼
36⅛	28	1.80	Gen Foods	9500	27⅛	26⅞	26⅝	27¼
43	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	200	101	101	101	..
103⅛	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..
6⅜	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	400	30	28	28	..
45¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	600	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞
19½	20	..	Gen Refract ct	500	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11½
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
6⅝	2⅜	7	Gimbel Bros	10	103	102	103	103¾
104	83	..	Glidden ppf	200	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
9½	3¾	..	Gobel Adolf)	200	18⅜	18	18	18⅜
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
18	8	..	Goodrich	900	19½	19	19⅜	21
41⅜	18⅝	..	Goodyear	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5⅛
11⅜	3⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
4½	1⅛	..	Graham Paige	300	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	400	31⅝	31	31	32
40⅜	30	1	Grant (WT)	1800	14¼	13½	13½	14½
32½	12¼	.50b	Great Nor pf	200	9½	9½	9½	9¾
16⅛	8½	2.40	Great Nor Ore	300	32	31	31	32
35¼	25	7	Great W Sug pf	1400	113½	113½	113½	..
118¾	102	..	Gulf Mobile & N	700	6½	6½	6½	..
16¼	5							

—H—

8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	700	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
6½	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	200	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	..
81⅜	59	.3	Hercules Powder	100	74½	74½	74½	73⅞
101	83	.4†	Hershey Choc pf	400	100	100	100	..
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	100	18	18	18	..
6¾	2⅝	..	Houdaille Her B	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
54	43	3.80	Household Fin pf	100	47	47	47	..
5⅜	2½	..	Houston Oil new	100	3	3	3	3
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	1200	5½	5½	5½	..
12⅛	5	..	Hudson & Man	1200	8	8	8	..
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	2100	7½	7	7	7⅜
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜

—I—

38⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	500	15½	15¼	15¼	15¾
4¾	2⅜	..	Indian Refining	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
20½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	600	22	21¾	21¾	22½
73⅞	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	54	52½	52½	..
6¾	3	..	Inspiration Cop	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	1300	26⅜	24⅝	24⅝	26½
29¼	21	.20b	Int Nickel	1300	24⅛	23¾	23¾	24½
25	10	..	Int Paper 7%	20	12	12	12	12
1½	1¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	1½	1½	1½	12
24⅜	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	1⅝
25	9	..	Int Print Ink	100	19⅜	19½	19½	19⅞
50⅜	40	2	Int Shoe	400	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	4200	9	8⅞	9	9⅛

—J—

52	33	3	Jewel Tea	100	44	44	44	..
66⅜	40⅜		Johns Manville	400	43	41¼	41¼	43¼

—K—

10⅜	6	.40b	Kaufmann D St	100	7	7	7	..
18½	13⅞	.25b	Kayser (J) & Co	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
4½	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
21¼	11⅜	.5	Kelvinator Corp	700	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
23⅛	16	.15b	Kennecott Cop	1600	18	17¼	17¾	18⅛
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	400	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17½
33⅜	23¼	1†	Kroger Groc & B	500	29	28½	28½	29¼

—L—

5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
21¼	9½	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
24	17⅛	1.68	Life Saver	200	20½	20½	20½	20⅞
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	400	27½	27¼	27¼	28
26⅛	17½	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	18	18	18	..
35⅜	16½	1†	Liquid Carbonic	200	21	20½	20½	22¼
36⅛	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	8200	24⅞	24½	24½	25
3	1½	..	Loft Inc	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
44⅜	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
19½	8¼	..	Ludlum Steel	200	10¼	10	10	..

—M—

62⅛	36	2	Macy (RH) & Co	200	39⅜	39	39	40½
33⅜	7⅜	..	Mallinson pf	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13
19⅜	10¾	.h	Man El Mg	400	15	14	14	14½
20⅜	10½	.60	Man Shirt	200	12	12	12	12
9	5½	.40	Marine Mid	100	6	6	6	6¼
12¼	4⅞	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
32	17	2	Marlin-Rockwell	300	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18⅞
19⅝	9½	..	Marshall Field	200	10¼	9¾	9¾	10¼
12¾	4	..	Martin Parry	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
24¾	24¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	600	27⅛	27	27⅛	27½
135	110	7	Mathieson Alk pf	10	130¾	130¾	130¾	..
44⅜	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	100	36½	36½	36½	37
8¾	4⅛	..	Maytag	100	5	5	5	5⅛
28½	9	.7g	Maytag pf ww	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
38	24	2	McCall Corp	200	25⅞	25⅜	25½	..
4½	1⅛	.h	McCrory Stores	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
25¾	5¼	.h	McCrory pf	100	16	16	16	17
50½	38½	2	McIntyre Porcu	800	46¼	45½	46¼	45⅞
94¼	79	4	McKeesport Tin	100	86	86	86	86
5⅝	1	.h	McLellan Stores	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
6¼	3		Miami Cop	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
14¾	9⅛	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
59	36	1§	Min Honeywell	200	50	49¼	49¼	..
5⅞	1⅞	..	Min Moline	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
14⅞	4⅞	..	Mo Kan & Tex	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6

Business Encouraged by Good Retail Demand During Week

Trade Encouraged By Heavy Retail Demand in Week

Pacific Coast Has Best Gains—Textile and Shoe Activity Rising

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The maintenance of retail distribution above the comparative level of a year ago is one of the most reassuring factors in the current situation, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., says.

The reports to the agency this week showed the largest gains on the Pacific coast, where postponed buying of urgent needs crowded the stores with shoppers, who had been forced to curtail budgets for more than two months, due to the strike.

Southwest Buying Better

"In the Southwest," the report says, "the industrial and wholesale divisions have been affected seriously by the further aggravation of the intensity of the drought, but retail trade has held up remarkably well, with the gain in sales running steadily around 25 per cent better than at this period a year ago. In the Middle West, there was a brisk turn for the better in most districts, while in the East, more comfortable summer weather and special promotional events lifted the total of retail sales to the best position achieved in nearly three weeks."

As much of the buying which should have been completed in July was postponed, because of the uncertainty of fall trade prospects in many parts of the country, the sudden release of orders this week brought the volume of wholesale business to the second highest recorded this year.

The Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer reversed the downward trend of the preceding week rising a fraction of a point to 62.8. At this position it represents a loss, however, of 13.4 per cent from the corresponding week of last year, when it was at its 1933 peak of 72.5.

Textile and Shoe Gains

Discussing industrial operations, the review notes more activity in the textile industry, although it is still harassed by labor difficulties. Manufacturers of both wool and cotton goods, however, report orders slow and show little inclination to accumulate stocks.

Reports from shoe centers show that the majority of manufacturers are going ahead at good operating levels. Some of the larger shoe buyers are quoted as very certain of an excellent fall business. "In spite of the raw material situation," it is added, "many factories are busy and could hardly take care of more orders for delivery by early September."

"To spread the benefits of work on hand," the review says, "rotation of employment is being discussed by executives of the steel and motor industries. Convinced of the probability of higher prices and improved business conditions this fall, many of the larger corporations are planning to invest surplus funds in commodities and plant improvements. As this extra buying gets under way, expenditures should prove of sufficient magnitude to benefit the capital goods industries, which have thus far received only minor benefits from the recovery."

Engineers Public Service Earnings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Engineers Public Service Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, last, consolidated gross earnings of $42,560,800 and consolidated net operating revenue of $17,831,109, which compare with $42,314,158 and $19,397,439, respectively, for the previous 12 months' period. Balance of consolidated earnings for preferred stock was $833,718 for the current period, compared with $3,003,132 for the previous 12 months.

Income of the parent company, primarily from interest and dividends of subsidiaries, was $1,156,679 for the 12 months ended June 30, last, compared with $3,047,839 for the preceding 12 months. Balance of these earnings for preferred dividends for the current period was $969,557, compared with $2,804,463 for the previous 12 months.

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AAA Cattle Buying May Reach 7,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 4

OFFICIALS of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration report that government purchases of cattle in the drought-stricken areas would amount to 4,000,000 head and possibly 7,000,000. Purchases are expected to continue for another six months.

Purchases to July 26 approximated 1,500,000 head. Fewer than 700,000 had been shipped to packing plants. The extent to which cattle can be purchased and moved depends on facilities for slaughter, processing, freezing and storage, and also on pasturage. So far, these facilities have permitted slaughter of only 110,000 head a week under federal inspection.

The Government is seeking to increase facilities until 250,000 head a week can be handled. Plants also are being developed to extend cattle purchases eventually to regions of the country not in the drought areas.

Wasteful Freight Car Handling Is Rapped by Eastman

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Wasteful freight car handling was rapped by Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of transportation, in a letter to railroad executives made public yesterday. He declared he would soon submit "specific recommendations" for a pooling arrangement designed to reduce the cross-haul movements of empty freight cars.

Mr. Eastman wrote that the report from the railroads as a result of eight months deliberation were "disappointing." "The report," he asserted, "which is made up in large part of the defense of existing policies and methods and which is lacking in constructive recommendations, comes as an anti-climax.

Mr. Eastman said he was "loath to believe" that practical transportation men, who constituted the special committee, were unaware of the empty mileage which was being created daily in great volume or that they indorsed rules and practices under which such wasteful operation was possible. He questioned the propriety of putting the carriers inquiry completely in the hands of the general committee of the transportation division of the American Railway Association, which body supervises car-handling rules.

Tax Experts Seek More Revenue To Balance Budget

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Government tax experts are trying to figure out how to get more revenue without straining pocketbooks.

Their job is to get the nation's finances in shape so budget balancing can begin in the next fiscal year, starting July 1, 1935.

It's no secret that Treasury officials believe the job can't be done without more taxes, although they have refused to discuss the subject.

Many proposals for tax changes are under scrutiny by a group of college economists under Dr. Jacob Viner, special assistant to Secretary Morgenthau.

Roswell Magill, tax assistant to Morgenthau, and Eldon P. King, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, are in England exploring the British tax system, particularly income levies. Also in England is L. H. Parker, Congressional Tax Advisor.

England's system is of special interest because the British have been able to collect far heavier income taxes. England is free from much of the local taxation existing in this country.

The President estimated that receipts for this fiscal year would be $700,000,000 more than last. Of this, $400,000,000 is expected to come from income taxes, $80,0000,000 from liquor, and $145,000,000 from processing levies, to be paid to farmers.

N. Y. Licenses Canneries To Quell Unfair Tactics

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—The State Department of Agriculture and Markets has licensed 88 state canneries, in compliance with recently enacted legislation, "to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing within the state of all fruits and vegetables sold for canning purposes."

In addition to the canneries, individuals who purchase fruits or vegetables from producers for resale to canneries also have been licensed.

Under the law each cannery must file a surety bond of $10,000 unless exempted by Agriculture Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin.

Bonds filed by the canneries and individuals, who will purchase approximately $4,850,000 worth of fruits and vegetables this season, total $664,500. Commissioner Baldwin said 38 applications for licenses are pending.

Utilities in Argentina Ask Payments in Gold

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 4 (By U. P.)—Demands by foreign public utility companies for payment in gold or United States dollars have aroused protest and some apprehension here. The first to seek to exact a "stable payment" was the San Martin Electric Company, which tried to insert certain clauses in its contracts to protect against foreign exchange fluctuations.

The action which broke the camel's back was the decision of the Argentine-owned Buenos Aires-Cordiba air line to charge fares in United States dollars.

Private Estimates Of Crops Point To Big Corn Decline

Less Reduction for Other Cereals—Canadian Wheat Lower

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Private crop estimates for August made public here this week show that heat and drought took a terrific toll from the nation's crops during July. These reports, issued by the leading crop statisticians of the country, predicted a loss from the Government's July forecasts in corn alone of 455,000,000 bushels.

Smaller reductions were made in estimates of other crops, which had matured for the most part on July 1, but the oats crop was lowered to 525,000,000 bushels, compared with what was considered a calamity crop of 722,000,000 bushels in 1933, and with a fairly normal crop of 1,246,000,000 bushels in 1932.

The total of all five crops of the leading cereals was 2,813,000,000 bushels on the basis of the August private estimates. This is 94,000,000 bushels less than the corn crop alone in 1932. The total of the five crops compares with a total last year of 3,757,000,000 bushels and of 5,240,000,000 bushels in 1932.

Corn Hard Hit

Never in the history of the trade has there been such rapid deterioration in corn. During June the drought and high temperatures had cut down the promise of the crop West and Southwest, but the big surplus states east of the Mississippi had a splendid promise. July with its blasting winds and torrid temperatures made big inroads in the corn crop in the heart of the belt, and the crop is still deteriorating. Spring wheat estimates were cut down moderately as most of the damage had been done before July 1.

In addition to the terrific losses to the major grain crops, unfavorable weather conditions have resulted in further destruction of pastures, and even the emergency crops planted late in the season have been hurt.

Since a month ago the estimates of the Canadian spring wheat crop have been reduced 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. Late estimates from conservative interests now place the present promise of the Canadian crop at 250,000,000 to 270,000,000 bushels, compared with forecasts of 340,000,000 to 350,000,000 bushels a month ago. As the final estimate for 1933 was 251,000,000 bushels, there is not much prospect for more than last year at the present time.

Dry weather is continuing to reduce the promise in the western provinces.

The continued drought in the American West and Southwest particularly is now causing increasing anxiety in regard to 1935 crops, as there has been no replenishment of subsoil moisture reserves, and the soil is in poor condition to make a good seed bed.

Corn Prices High

Corn prices advanced to new high levels for the year but top prices for wheat, although showing a fair advance, are still lower than on June 1. The issuance of the radically bullish crop estimates was the apparent signal for heavy profit-taking which served to check the advance, although from the top there was no great recession, and there appeared to be good buying on the declines.

A feature of the wheat trade has been the relatively strong tone in foreign markets, Liverpool and Buenos Aires showing a decidedly strong tone this week. In July Liverpool wheat made a gain of 13c while Chicago advanced 10c. European crops have a better promise than early in the spring, but the total yield will be much smaller than last year.

So far Russia is not offering wheat for export, and with the reduced Canadian yield, total surplus supplies in exporting countries will be much smaller this year, while import needs undoubtedly will be larger, as it is believed China will have to be a bigger buyer, owing to small rice and wheat crops.

Country selling of cash wheat and corn has dropped to small proportions. Corn prices now are enough above the Government loan basis to make the latter rather negligible. Hedging of wheat is expected to be small from now on.

Rye has shown considerable strength while oats have been sluggish despite the bullish crop figures.

American Import & Export Bulletin Starts Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The American Import Bulletin makes its bow to the import and export trade this month in response to numerous requests for a dependable service which will enable the trade to keep up to date on the latest decisions and developments in these fields.

Announcement is made by Mr. John F. Budd, publisher of the well-known Custom House Guide.

A list of the contents of the new Bulletin follows: Federal Alcohol Control Administration's regulations and decisions; Customs Bureau rulings, department letters and Treasury decisions; United States Customs Court decisions; United States Tariff Commission hearings investigations, surveys and reports; Internal Revenue Bureau decisions affecting the importer, manufacturer and producer; decisions of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; NRA investigations under section 3 (e) affecting import; President's proclamations affecting customs; the Administration Tariff Act; foreign commerce statistics and news items concerning import and export.

The subscription price for the balance of 1934 will be $2.50 and thereafter $5 a year. The Bulletin is published by the American Import & Export Bulletin, Box 7, Station P., Custom House, New York.

Says Government Ownership Of Railroads Growing Issue

Nation Must Face Question Whether Carriers Can Function Profitably Under Private Enterprise, Declares Railway Age—Costs Must Be Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—That government ownership of railroads will be the most important question confronting the American people within a comparatively short time is altogether likely, in the opinion expressed in the current issue of the Railway Age. If and when federal operation does come, it will be due to inability of the railway industry to finance itself under private ownership, thinks the journal.

The article says:

"A recession of general business since March has, temporarily at least, arrested the growth of freight business until in the first three weeks of July carloadings were 5½ per cent less than in 1933. This has been accompanied by advances in the prices of materials, agreements to advance wages and pension legislation, the cumulative effect of which, if and when they all go into effect, will be to increase operating expenses about $30,000,000 a month. Are we approaching the practical fact that, in Coördinator of Transportation Eastman's language, 'private enterprise and capital will not be able to carry on successfully?' The nation must face that question.

Is Not Inevitable

"There is a lot of talk in high places in government and business about government ownership being 'inevitable.' There was the same kind of talk after government operation was adopted in 1918, but the railways were returned to private operation. Government ownership is no more 'inevitable' now than it was then. It is not the 'only solution' of the railway problem, as many say, because it would not be a solution at all. The railroad problem presented after government ownership was adopted would be much more difficult and dangerous than that presented now.

"Government ownership would necessitate a vast increase in the indebtedness of the Federal Government when its indebtedness already will be larger than ever before. Coordinator Eastman has used figures in public utterances indicating that the investment in the railroads to June 1, 1933, exceeded $26,000,000,000, and that their cost of reproduction new, less depreciation, under prices of June, 1933, would be about $21,000,000,000. Annual interest at 4 per cent on the smaller figure mentioned would be $840,000,000, and on the larger figure $1,040,000,000, or from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 more than the total income that the railways had in 1932 for paying interest and dividends. The Government could hardly avoid the increases in operating expenses of $360,000,000 annually to which the railways are being subjected under its own policies. In the absence, therefore, of a general advance in rates, the immediate effect of the adoption of government ownership now would be to subject the Government to an annual loss of $650,000,000 to $850,000,000.

"Experience negatives any hope that the taxpayers would ever get relief from this deficit. Whatever the future increase in earnings, the future increase in operating expenses would be greater. Under government operation in this country in 1918-1919 annual gross earnings increased $1,135,000,000, owing to advances in rates, but annual operating expenses increased $1,593,000,000 or 40 per cent more.

"Government ownership would immediately add 1,000,000 railway employees to the present unprecedented number of government employees. Increase of traffic would further increase the number of railway employees, which in 1929 was 1,694,000.

"In 1932 the Class I railways paid $263,500,000 in taxes to the state and local governments; in 1929, almost $305,000,000. If the railways became the property of the Federal Government, it probably would not let the state or local governments tax them at all, as it refuses to let them tax property owned by it now. The state and local governments would them have to get from incomes and other property the large part of their taxes that they now derive from the railways.

Must Stop Rise in Costs

"The right ways to increase the earning capacity of the railways and arrest their drift toward government ownership are obvious. The increases in their unit costs and in the unit costs and prices of the industries from which they buy should be stopped. The agreement to advance railway wages must be carried out until they have been fully restored on April 1, 1935, but unless meantime traffic and gross earnings largely increase a movement to reduce wages should be started immediately after that date. Appeal to the courts should be made from the railway pension legislation recently enacted by Congress.

"The long-and-short haul section of the Interstate Commerce Act should be modified, and legislation should be enacted by the state and Federal Governments to abolish subsidies to competing carriers and to regulate them as the railways are regulated, to enable the railways to increase their gross earnings by recovering traffic which they are economically best fitted to handle. If the unwarranted increases in the operating expenses of the railways and diversion of traffic from them are not to be stopped, then rates should be advanced upon all traffic that woud not thereby be driven to competing means of transportation.

"Presented with such an issue, it is difficult to believe that professional, agricultural and business leaders and interests will not rally to the support of policies necessary to the preservation of private ownership."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

If, for historical purposes, we may dissect a continuous process into periods, we may say that among the slump years, just as 1931 was typified by financial crisis, so 1932 was typified by the defaults of debtor countries. In 1933 their position at best, stagnated. In 1934, by contrast, one of the most notable indices of recovery is the mitigation of international debt defaults—Germany of course excluded.

The recent report of the League Loans Committee of London noted, first, that the largest League loan of all, the Austrian 1923 guaranteed loan, was no longer in any kind of default. During the past year, furthermore, Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary had all appreciably raised the proportion of the service of their League loans that they had undertaken to transfer. The Greek Government was chided for not carrying out its engagement in this respect, but it has since done so. Bulgaria has still further increased the rate of transfer, and, outside the field of League loans altogether, 17 years of agitation have just achieved success in Latvia's undertaking to carry out the agreement for partial payments on the notorious City of Riga loan of 1914.

The League and Finance

It is interesting to note that the financial policies of the defaulting countries, to whose economic improvement tribute has thus been paid vary widely. Greece is definitely off the gold standard, and the Austrian crown has been effectively devalued, the black bourse having gradually changed its color. On the other hand, Hungary and Bulgaria still retain the nominal parities of their currencies.

These divergences are an interesting commentary on the attitude of the League of Nations Financial Committee itself. The Committee, at different times, has urged different courses upon different governments, but the following principles, among others, emerge from its periodical advice. First, exchange control is excusable in order to secure a surplus out of which to pay debts; once imposed, it should be as strict and comprehensive as possible. Second, devaluation is dangerous and expensive, and to be avoided. Third, whichever proportion of interest is transferred on the debts, the full amount should be collected in internal currencies, and placed in blocked accounts. This is clearly, on the whole, deflationary advice. The last proposal, however, might possibly have the opposite effect; the blocked funds might burst their bonds, by being re-lent to internal borrowers, or otherwise used as a basis for currency expansion.

The economic future of those debtor daughters of the British Empire which have been mentioned has again been called in question by the British Government's efforts to find a policy for non-arable agriculture. Under the Ottawa agreements we are pledged not to restrict imports of butter and cheese from Australia and New Zealand until November, 1935. Our pledge to them not to restrict imports of their meat has just expired, but the objections of their governments and people to cutting down supplies have been so strong that the Minister of Agriculture has been forced to desist.

Our trade agreement with Argentina (who is rather a skeleton in the cupboard in these negotiations with the Dominions) bars us from imposing import duties on meat from that country until November, 1936. Our present Government hankers after the quantitative regulation of supplies, less euphemistically called restriction of imports. Next in its preference is a levy on imported products to pay a subsidy to the home farmer—but this is ruled out, as far as meat is concerned, by the Argentine agreement. So beef producers are to get a simple subsidy. This will amount to a maximum of £3,000,000 for the seven months ending March next. It is a stop-gap policy, though one might inquire whether the stop was not much larger than the gap. The Government's long-term plans presumably are a combination of the import levy, the subsidy, and the restriction of supply.

Subsidies for All

Much the same kind of interim policy has been adopted by the Government for the milk industry. Milk farmers are guaranteed, at the expense of the Treasury, a minimum price of 5d. a gallon in summer and 6d. a gallon in winter for milk used in manufacture. This guarantee is expected to cost £3,500,000 this year. Other big grants have been made to the milk industry for publicity and research. There is a guaranteed price for wheat, the necessary funds being provided out of a levy on flour. Over £4,500,000 was paid in 1932-33 by the Wheat Commission in this way, including advance payments. The public is wondering where the process is to stop. These four branches of British agriculture—beef, wheat, milk and sugar beet—together accounted for 47 per cent of the net output of the agricultural industry in England and Wales in 1930-31, the year of the last agricultural census. They are now receiving over £15,500,000 in subsidies. To help the whole of British agriculture on the same scale would cost £33,000,000, and perhaps the time has come to inquire, first, whether we are thus spending the taxpayer's money to the best advantage; and, second, whether the so-called temporary conditions that these "stop-gap" policies are designed to meet are not really permanent.

Dutch Business Firms Showing Profit Uptrend

Net of 519 Concerns in 1933 $38,000,000—241 Pay Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Business of 519 companies, comprising practically the whole range of Dutch business life in 1933 earned a profit of 57,000,000 florins ($38,000,000) as compared with a profit of 430,000,000 ($287,000,000) in 1929. This is the outcome of an extensive statistical study made by Dr. A. Sternheim, as published in his financial Chronicle, a leading financial and economic publication here.

The statistics are based on the annual reports as published up till June 30, 1934. From the compilations it appears that in 1933 the profits of 519 companies were 119,000,000 florins and the losses 62,000,000 florins, leaving a profit of 57,000,000,000 florins. This is 3,000,000 florins less than in 1932, but the number of groups of enterprises of the same line showing a loss, declined from 19 in 1932 to 17 in 1933. For 1933, 241 companies declared a dividend as compared with 232 for 1932. In addition 96 companies paid a lower dividend, 65 paid a higher dividend, while 97 companies paid the same dividend as for the year 1932.

It is concluded, therefore, that less profits were made in 1933 by banks, savings banks, interior mortgage banks, chemical industry, commerce and transport, electricity and water supply companies in Netherlands India, insurance companies and realty companies; higher profits were made by circulation banks doing business abroad, the consumption industry, building trade and affiliated enterprises, electricity, water and oil companies; less loss was suffered by colonial banks, metal industry, sugar estates, rubber estates, hotels, etc.; bigger losses were suffered by mortgage banks working abroad, various industries, industries in Netherlands India, export trade companies, tobacco estates, shipping, tramways.

Altogether, it appears that those enterprises, whose field of activity is chiefly in Netherlands India, suffered the biggest losses, which affected indirectly the metal industry and ship owners. Although many financial reorganizations have already taken place recently, there are likely to be further radical capital reductions. For three large enterprises: the Central Sugar Company, the Netherlands Trading Company and the General Rayon Union, and some smaller companies, the total loss to be dealt with in the future through capital reduction is estimated at 100,000,000 florins ($66,000,000).

World Shipping Strength Drops 2,343,573 Tons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The world's shipping strength of vessels of more than 100 tons is nearly 31,000,000 tons, according to a newly published Lloyd's Register. This is shown to be a decrease of 2,343,573 tons, compared with 1933, and consists of a decrease in steam tonnage of 2,673,866 tons and an increase in motor tonnage of 404,134 tons.

The decrease is accounted for largely by the highest total on record for tonnage broken up, amounting to 2,413,189 tons. A second reason is the very low output of new tonnage which, for the whole world, amounted to only 489,000 tons. This is compared with building outputs of about 2,000,000 tons in good years since the war, and with the record year of 3,250,000 tons in 1913.

The statistics show that since June, 1914, there has been a net decrease of 1,262,000 tons (6.7 per cent) in tonnage owned by Great Britain and Ireland, while the aggregate increase in tonnage owned by other countries is more than 76 per cent.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Can You Afford To Miss These?

During the next few weeks The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section will have some entertaining and interesting feature articles. Let's look around the corner and see what lies ahead.

Aesthetic Values in Common Things

Many objects that come into the home to make up the total that we speak of frequently as house furnishings are truly works of art, although they are such familiar things that we are very likely to pay little attention to them as having any real beauty. Still less have we been in the habit of looking intently for these aesthetic qualities. We can, however, learn where they do exist and in other cases where these qualities are lacking. This is a subject that will be featured during coming weeks on the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page, in weekly articles dealing with practical problems of the home maker. Trends of style in furniture and fabrics, and new ideas in their selection and arrangement, will continue to be regular topics.

First School Days

The sudden transition from the home, where the child contacts only a few persons, to a schoolroom where he associates with many is often an experience of adjustment. In a story to appear in August on the Educational Page, there will be an excellent description of how an elementary school, held in connection with the University of Michigan, has a system whereby the child and its parents visit the school during the first week of the first term and get acquainted with the teacher in an intimate and informal way. The child is introduced to the material which he will use and becomes accustomed to the atmosphere of the schoolroom.

Learning the New Routine

SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUNG BUSINESS GIRLS

Young women who are taking their initial steps in the business world are often confronted with a bewildering amount of detail. Numerous suggestions of how to master this maze of detail and how to learn new routine quickly is told in a very practical article on this subject appearing in two installments on the Women's Page late in August. Anyone who is about to start a new job or wishes to prepare for a better one will find this article particularly helpful.

A Modern Epic

Sometime late in August there will appear on the Editorial Page a remarkable story on the "White Russians" of the Far East, written by Marc T. Greene. This is a story of the flight from Europe into Asia of a mighty horde of banished Russians, men and women, and of their heroic struggle to make a living for themselves in China. Their adventures and final success constitute a modern epic.

Weekly Magazine Section

Puzzles EVERETT SMITH

Are you a puzzler? If you are, this article will enlighten you, and if you are not, it may make a puzzler out of you. An experienced puzzle expert explains the fascination of the cross word puzzle, the jig saw, and a dozen other riddles which you may have pondered. There is also a description of the work of two organizations, the National Puzzlers' League and the American Cryptogram Association, which are holding conventions in Boston over the Labor Day week-end.

Disarmament ARTHUR HENDERSON

The President of the Disarmament Conference, analyzing statements by technical military men as to the latest developments in military science, declares that the world must choose between an arms agreement and hostilities of a nature which has hardly yet been imagined.

Fashions HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Another attractively illustrated double page article similar to the one in the Weekly Magazine Section of July 11, which showed the Chinese influence in current fashion, deals with Egypt's contribution to making feminine apparel attractive and interesting. Couturiers and owners are taking a leaf out of Cleopatra's notebook. This series of fashion articles depicting national influences on the styles of today will continue at intervals through the winter.

Canada BRUCE HUTCHISON

How the "New Deal" is invading Canada and the way in which it is changing the programs of political parties are described by a Canadian observer. The author says: "The New Deal suddenly dramatizing those tremendous changes in the world at large from which Canada had tried to isolate itself, suddenly making practical politics of what had been only theory and textbook stuff, broke through the great stone walls of Parliament Hill almost overnight. It is this effort to interpret the significance of the New Deal into the terms of Canadian life that has lifted Canada violently out of its old and comfortable rut into a new road, leading no one knows where."

The 4-H Clubs DOROTHEA KAHN

In farming communities all over the United States, boys and girls are doing big things at a time when agriculture is going through a trying experience. Some of the things that the Boy and Girl Scout movements are doing for city children are being accomplished for country children through the 4-H Clubs. The writer says: "While many thousands of city boys are wondering what they are going to do when they get out of school, these club members are already tackling the tough problems of their future business—agriculture—with a skill and zest that their less-trained parents sometimes lack. And what they may do in the near future, when more and more of these club-educated youngsters have farms and families of their own, is something cheerful to speculate upon." At the present time about a million youngsters subscribe to the ideals of the four-leaf clover emblem.

The Duke of Gloucester PEGGY SCOTT

Continuing her intimate series of sketches of members of the British royal family, Miss Scott paints a full length portrait of the King's third son, the Duke of Gloucester, who will shortly start on a visit to Australia and New Zealand. In the same chatty style which has made her stories about the little princesses, Margaret and Elizabeth, Prince George and Queen Mary such agreeable reading, the writer introduces us to the soldier of the family, who does his work very quietly and unobtrusively. Miss Scott tells the story of how as youngsters the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were discussing careers, and they asked Prince Henry, 'What are you going to be, Harry?' After thinking a moment, he replied: 'Oh! I shall just stay at home and tell the people all the great things you are both doing, in case they overlook them!' So little is known of the Duke of Gloucester, the third son, it almost seems as if his boyish whim had come true."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

On Charles River Esplanade, They Listen to the Playing of a Group of Boston Symphony Musicians

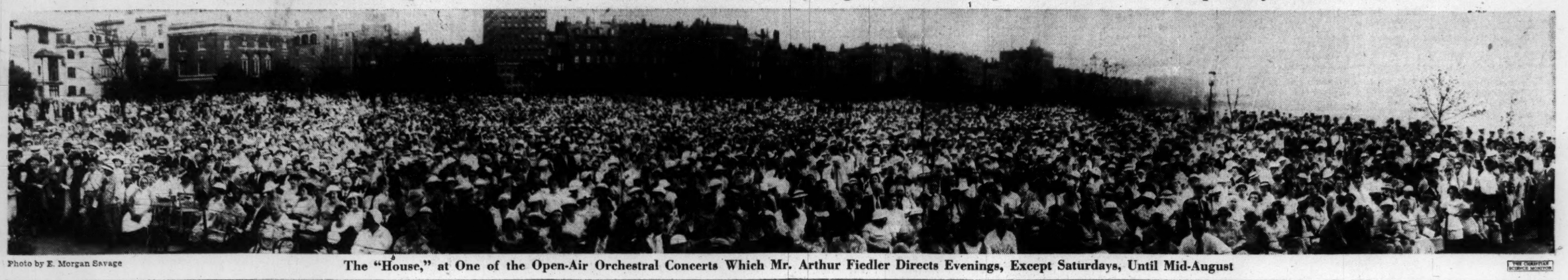


Photo by E. Morgan Savage

The "House," at One of the Open-Air Orchestral Concerts Which Mr. Arthur Fiedler Directs Evenings, Except Saturdays, Until Mid-August

Shaw Disputes Froissart

By Harold Hobson

London

PATTERING of rain on the covered part of the open-air theater in Regent's Park prevented the words of Mr. George Bernard Shaw's latest piece, "The Six of Calais," from being completely heard at a certain one of the early performances; consequently no laughter on that particular occasion from the 2000 persons assembled. Only stray phrases spoken by Mr. Charles Carson, Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Mr. Hubert Gregg and the other members of the cast took effect.

The piece, so the author declares, is a collaboration by the medieval chronicler, Froissart, the sculptor, Rodin, and himself. Froissart tells the tale of the six burghers of Calais who offered their lives to King Edward when he captured their city in the year 1347, and he relates how they were pardoned at the request of Queen Philippa. Rodin, making a sculptured group in representation of this episode, gives one of the burghers a defiant air which has caught the imagination of the playwright. According to Froissart, Philippa got the burghers off by averring that her request for their release was the first favor she ever asked of her husband. This, declares Mr. Shaw, proves that Froissart knew nothing of women. He, in the play, makes Philippa say that it is only one of a long series of favors that the king has granted.

The second item on the evening's program was Mr. Michael Martin-Harvey's mime play, "Joan," presumably a tribute to the visiting genius of the Open Air Theater. Miss Nini Theilade danced the principal rôle, and at the end looked very noble in her shining armor. Mr. Martin-Harvey himself raised the part of the villainous archbishop to almost protagonist proportions, and at one moment seemed on the point of bursting into speech.

If he had done so, we should certainly have heard him, for by now the storm had passed over, so that when Mr. Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" came on for the third item, words were perfectly audible.

Of "Androcles" we may say that it vies with "Candida" and "Heartbreak House" for the honor of being Mr. Shaw's best effort. It exists as a whole, with an atmosphere and reality of its own, instead of being, as are so many of its author's works, merely a string of dazzling arguments. The first scene, in particular, between Lavinia and the Roman captain, with its discourse on courage, and the feelings that make it impossible for a Christian to change his convictions in face of the most terrible dangers, has a rare quality of beauty and imaginative truth.

As the Captain, Mr. Leslie French gave a distinguished performance, his speech being of exquisite precision. Mr. Robert Atkins proved a burly and convincing Ferrovius. Sir Nigel Playfair provided a pompous, and notwithstanding an imperfect command of the text, an endearing portrait of the Emperor.

Open Air Theater, Regent's Park—"The Six of Calais," by Shaw. Directed by Maxwell Wray. "Androcles and the Lion," by Shaw. Directed by Robert Atkins. Produced July 17, 1934.

Mme. Austral in Melbourne

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

THE visit to Melbourne of Mme. Florence Austral and Mr. John Amadio provided the principal event of the June musical season. At each of her seven recitals the soprano proved that in discretion and poise of singing she has developed considerably since her last visit to Australia in 1930.

Mere weight of tone no longer supersedes the more strictly musical virtue of selective color. Coherent and attractive phrasing has become a definite factor in her interpretations. Mme. Austral's choice of programs emphasized this change in artistic outlook, and, although a lieder singer by training rather than by intuition, she obtained some very beautiful effects in music of this particular type. Brahms, Schubert, Strauss and Hugo Wolf were the composers most frequently resorted to, although occasional excursions into operatic territory led to Weber, Verdi and, of necessity, Wagner. "Brunnhilde's Battle Cry" did not, however, impress as a concert item, although at the third performance the artist handled it magnificently.

Mr. Amadio's singularly just intonation gave distinction to all his

Florence Austral, Soprano

playing, and the too-seldom heard flute sonatas of J. S. Bach provided his intelligent musicianship with ideally suitable material.

At the conclusion of their season both artists left Melbourne for a comprehensive tour of Victorian towns.

B. A.

Young Group of Soviet Artists

By Dorothy Adlow

This is the third of a series of articles written by Miss Adlow while on a visit to Russia, studying for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *the latest developments in art.*

III Moscow

SPIRITED is the word which describes the exposition of paintings and sculptures at the Historical Museum. The young artists of the Soviet Union are here holding forth.

The Historical Museum is on Red Square, it overlooks the Kremlin, it is but a few steps away from the Lenin Mausoleum, it faces that architectural exotic, Basil Cathedral and it is passed by an ever-present stream of people who cross the center of the city preoccupied with the busy life of Moscow. Beyond the square there are constructions enmeshed in scaffolds, and streets ripped up for subway construction. Moscow is old, but it has not the passivity of old cities. It is seething with life; banners, broadsides, gesticulating monuments spur the comrades to action. Nothing in the environment is conducive to idleness. People are tense and serious.

The better part of the years of the young artists has been lived under the Revolution, and they are growing up to embody ideas and ambitions which prevail today. The painters and sculptors of the older generation have made a readjustment; but youth, brush in hand, has found its stride naturally.

In attending an exposition of works made by young people, we look for those traits which recommend youth particularly, for freshness, fearlessness and idealism. We expect defective technique, exaggeration, melodrama. Balancing the defects of imaginative unrestraint against the calculated perfection of stilted academic guidance, we prefer the former. Too few painters seem capable of shedding the tight swathe of academicism.

★ ★ ★

The young painters of the U. S. S. R. have an advantage over American students, for they are encouraged in such enterprise as appeals to the young mind. They are less interested in still-life than they are people, and they prefer people in action. Although life in America is characterized by speed, the artists in general seek tranquility in their studios or in the country. A few comparatively are "social" painters.

Here, on the contrary, the social notion is emphasized in all discussions of art, theater and cinema. The mere "decorative" painter, who has no purpose beyond a pretty configuration, is held in contempt. The artist must reach out to forces which concern and influence man's life. Such discussions are labyrinthine.

But, back to Red Square. The pictures treat entirely the subject of life today. Certain views are never portrayed; for example, the picturesque cupolas of the Byzantine churches. Architecturally, the painter depicts buildings in construction, factories. For composition, he selects industrial groups, men working at machines, shipbuilders, stone drillers. He portrays crowds addressed by leaders.

The Soviet painter has abandoned the hero of legend and fancy, and has chosen the worker as the ideal type; marked for his fine bearing, muscular form and determined countenance. Both men and women are seen in heroic moments. They are disclosed both at work and at play. Athletics are very popular, and artists have found games and performers good material. The comrades are seen dancing, swimming and skiing—laughing as they perform.

There are peasant subjects in abundance; the sowing of seed, the harvest, care of livestock. There are also landscapes. The excellent plan by which young artists are given the benefit of travel over the expanses of the Soviet Union, gives the painter of paysage limitless material.

★ ★ ★

The work of the young artists is interesting, stirring even for its enthusiasm. It is all flow, no ebb. It reflects the domination of certain ideas, and the faith, without a shadow of doubt, which youth has in those ideas. The pictures should be viewed in larger frame than æsthetic. They are eloquent, and they help clarify many points about which the visitor feels perplexed.

A moment does come, however, when one pauses to observe technical matters. Happily, the young artists are avoiding the murky shadows which are the baggage of historical painters here. They have found the idiom of modern French painting better suited to their needs and temperament. The sculptors have not lagged. They, too, have assimilated the newer ideas of pure form. We judge that the splendid collection of pictures and sculptures in the Museum of Western Art has wielded the strongest influence. In this exhibition, there are motives, color schemes, conventions which can be traced directly to the Matisses and Van Goghs and Cézannes at the Museum. The young Russians are more partial to robust, form-giving elements in modern painting, than they are to tenuous lines; they prefer expression to impression.

Actors and Managers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Theater players here, from stars to supers, are to be protected in their employment as the result of an agreement between Actors' Equity and the West End Theater Management. The scheme provides a minimum wage of £3 a week for players in "straight" plays, and £3.10.0 for chorus girls, and also guarantees payment for rehearsals for all players receiving £10 a week or less.

This agreement represents an effort to organize the theater from the actors' standpoint. A similar effort has recently been made on the authors' side at two London theaters, the Saville and the Duchess. Mr. J. B. Priestley has been elected a director of the latter theater, where his play, "Laburnum Grove" ran for many months in 1933 and 1934.

Reinhardt in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Mr. Max Reinhardt is expected to be here by Sept. 1, to take charge of the production of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which the California State Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring. The play is announced for performance in San Francisco and in Berkeley as well as in Los Angeles, in the fall.

The Play Director's Authority

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

"PERHAPS it is because I was schooled in another system, but I believe that a fundamental weakness of the American theater lies in the assumption of final authority in production matters by the man who furnishes the capital." Mr. Dmitri Ostrov was talking of his work as stage director. "There should be no division of authority in the creation of a play performance. Only when everything passes through a single mentality can there be unity. This is such an obvious condition to the production of a work of art in any medium that you might think it would be generally recognized.

★ ★ ★

"Under the production system that prevails in New York, the stage director seeking to realize a play performance in accordance with a design of his own often finds himself in a pull-haul involving the conflicting ideas of producer, star, author and scenic artist. The director under such conditions, to get the curtain, makes many compromises. I am not arguing that there is only one way to stage a particular play. But a play must be staged in *some* one way if it is to achieve unity.

"Unmistakable is the individual flavor of a performance realized by Reinhardt. America has had directors with authority over their performances. Some of these have been actor managers. Belasco was a producer-director who attained to a quality of presentation that no manager who is primarily a money man can approach. Some of these producers who are not content to perform the indispensable function of conducting the business end of their theaters, stage their own productions and even attain to swanky effects that pass for theatrical style with the uninformed.

"Another objection to the manager who is primarily a money man: He regards play production as a gamble. At best he will say you can discount the gamble only 50 per cent by the most careful production methods, and then he as likely as not insists that his choice of a cast be accepted by the stage director. Usually he knows a great deal more about finance than he does about acting, and his director finds himself compelled to make the best of a company that is miscast in one or more of the principal rôles. At worst such a producer will argue that play production is wholly a gamble. The unknown quantity — the public — will decide anyway. I think the history of the theater proves that this element of gamble can be cut down to 25 per cent, or even less, when the stage is used by persons of competence —when the players and all other contributing factors recognize the director's unifying authority.

★ ★ ★

"It is the qualified director who can say to the actor 'you are off key in that speech.' And to the author: 'Those chords are wrong.' Such a director uses the cast as an instrument for the play's interpretation. Under him the young player would have opportunity to learn, particularly if he had repeated opportunity to appear with well-seasoned players. There is so little chance to develop acting ability under present conditions in the United States that few youngsters can even stand up to such intense performers as, say, Mme. Nazimova. In staging 'Dr. Monica' we tried three actresses before we found one who could endure her pace. That was Miss Gale Sondergaard.

"More reliance should be placed by the producer in the 'script judgment of the director, who is better able to discern dramatic values in the unacted play. Again, there are few writers who haven't something to learn from a director who knows his job. Unfortunately authors have been badly treated so often, that as soon as they attain to a reputation they insist in their contracts that not a word is to be altered.

"Most of the 'scripts that come to me from new writers are hopeless in their manifestation of ignorance of the theater as a medium of expression. But occasionally there comes to hand a play by a writer with some knowledge of humanity—he or she might become a dramatist under favoring conditions such as those which obtain in European theaters, where the directors are retained by the year. Opportunity for a writer to work with a man practiced in play production is what is needed. Molnar was the result of that sort of collaboration."

★ ★ ★

"Perpendicular" characters are what Mr. Ostrov looks for in play, as distinguished from the flattened figures that people the great majority of beginners' scripts. After he staged Pirandello's "As You Desire Me," Mr. Ostrov found that the managers had decided that he could direct only tragedy. To prove otherwise last spring he put on a frothy farce that is still running. Recently he gave another sample of his versatility by staging a modernized version of "The Bohemian Girl." He says it is regrettable that there is no operetta singing tradition in the United States. The chorus did not find its way about in the score until the second week. With a background of training they might have sung well from the start. The ability is there, waiting to be used, he maintains. "Locked up in their throats, waiting to be released, are the voices of little birds."

Sir Hamilton in Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Sir Hamilton Harty, directing the Hollywood Bowl concert of July 28, grouped the double bases close to the tympani in a presentation of Wagner's prelude to "Meistersinger," to the seeming advantage of the sonority. He secured excellent intonation and beautiful phrasing in the chief number of his program, Mozart's symphony in G minor (K.550). Other orchestral pieces which he presented were his own scherzo from the "Irish" symphony, Liadow's "Music Box," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Bumble Bee" and Liszt's Hungarian rhapsody, No. I. Taking part in the evening's proceedings were Miss Georgia Starke, soprano, who sang Rossini's aria, "Una voce poco fa" and Benedict's arietta, "La Capinera"; and Mr. Alexander Akimoff, bass, who sang arias from Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" and Boito's "Mefistofele."

B. K. W.

By the Thames

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In "The Pageant of Parliament," presented at Albert Hall, King Charles comes down to arrest the five members, Guy Fawkes tries to give Parliament a lift, Elizabeth (vigorously played by Miss Laura Cowie) harangues the Commons about monopolies, and so on until most of the scenes which we remember from our earliest history books receive due attention. But comparatively few of the episodes have to do with Parliament. Revelry on the frozen Thames, Shakespeare (Mr. Donald Wolfit) reciting "When icicles hang by the wall," Marvell reciting the Horatian Ode on Cromwell, a gala performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Strafford (Mr. Norman Chidgey) exclaiming "Put not your trust in princes!" were lively moments, all.

Albert Hall.—"The Pageant of Parliament." Directed by Walter Creighton.

Australian Themes

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Paintings, drawings and sculptures by the young Sydney artist, Arthur I. Murch, put on view at the Fine Arts Society, proved to be of artistic value and of geological and ethnological interest as well. The paintings were found to depict the great central plateau of Australia, with its red and rocky mountainous range of queer volcanic shape, its treeless foothills with giant precipices and big sandy spaces dotted sparsely with scrub. Though rendered with a real artist's feeling for design, they impressed beholders with their truth to nature.

Still more convincing were some powerful drawings in pencil and chalk of the aboriginals. To quote his own comment, Mr. Murch approached these shy Nomads "in the frank and friendly spirit that wins their confidence." The result is portraiture of a high order.

Mr. Reiner With Baton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Owing to the general strike and the consequent walk-out of union musicians, the time appointed for the concerts of the San Francisco Summer Symphony found the city not only without transportation facilities, but also without its orchestra. Mr. Fritz Reiner, one of the conductors engaged, seemed to have small prospect of carrying out his plans. The strike, however, being called off, and money (said to be the sum of $3500) becoming available from municipal funds, the season was opened on July 24. The first program was rather light, as seemed to suit the occasion; but the works presented at the later concerts were of a high order, and their interpretation brought much acclaim both to Mr. Reiner and to his players.

An Autumn Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Studies of the long and rugged coastline of South Australia appear in the autumn exhibition of the Society of Arts; among them being "Second Valley" and "Near Reynella," by Geoffrey Mainwaring, a promising new exhibitor. "Rough Seas of Capetown," by W. E. Drewett, captures effectively the turbulence of waters.

The conspicuous feature in the landscape section is a large canvas, "The Estuary of the Hindmarsh," by Robert Waden. The treatment is massive, the color captivating and the draftsmanship sound. Notable, indeed, are the sky effects, with the real quality of Australian sunshine radiantly portrayed.

E. W. P.

Coupil Gallery Reopens

By Frank Rutter

London

MRS. WILLIAM MARCHANT, who has experienced exceptional difficulties in carrying on the series of exhibitions known as the Coupil Salons, is to be congratulated on her successful re-establishment of these exhibitions in their old home at 5 Regent Street. These exhibitions were originally founded by the late William Marchant in 1906, and they occupied a special place in the art life of London, not only because of the high standard of their contents, but because here the best modern British and French works were shown side by side, thus affording opportunity for international comparisons. The exhibitions were held in the well-known Coupil Gallery at 5 Regent Street; but a few years ago the crown lease of the property fell in, there was a scheme for rebuilding the whole block of premises in Lower Regent Street, and Mr. Marchant's widow had to find other temporary premises in which to carry on the business. Very pluckily she made headway against these difficulties, holding these "Coupil Salons," both summer and autumn, in other galleries, first in Bond Street, afterward in Berkeley Square. Now, however, she has reëntered into possession of the old Coupil Gallery and here the current Coupil Summer Salon—the twenty-fourth of the series—is being held.

★ ★ ★

The present collection of works worthily maintains the tradition and again we have the opportunity of comparing British with French paintings. Among the latter are a Gauguin landscape, "The Tall Trees"; other landscapes by Derain and Dunoyer du Sagonzac, and Marie Laurencin's charmingly decorative "Flowers and Birds." With these we can contrast the British exhibits of various generations. Among the seniors are W. R. Sickert, R. A., represented by one of his best Venetian paintings, "The Horses of St Mark," painted in 1901; P. Wilson Steer, O. M., whose delicate impression of a seashore, "Autumn Evening," is an exquisite idyl in water color; and Sir George Clausen, R. A., that octogenarian, whose undiminished skill and poetry in rendering weather as well as scenery in vibrating luminist color is seen in his oil painting, "Rain."

The high achievement in landscape of a younger generation of English painters is seen in such works as Duncan Grant's "Thames Bridge," with its fine three-dimensional design and luscious mellow color; Gilbert Spencer's delicate, exact and harmonious notation of pink roofs and a walled garden seen "From Holywell Manor"; the admirably sincere and simple painting of "Rushes in the Canal," by John Nash; and Charles Ginner's "Shipley, Sussex," with its rich color and ingenious patterning. Other paintings of exceptional interest are Vanessa Bell's flower-piece, "Tulips in a Jug," and Rex Whistler's "Miss Angela Dudley Ward as a Saint"—a daring experiment in emulation of early Paduan portraiture which succeeds by reason of the painter's happy assimilation of the primitive outlook and by the meticulous integrity of the craftsmanship. This last painting is a fine example of the way in which an artist of today can be inspired by the work of an old master and yet produce a painting which is essentially "modern."

Water colors at the Coupil include some delightful drawings by John Nash, Gilbert Spencer and Ethelbert White; while among the sculpture, an outstanding work is Eric Gill's "Joan of Arc," carved in Caen stone with majestic simplicity and intense expressiveness.

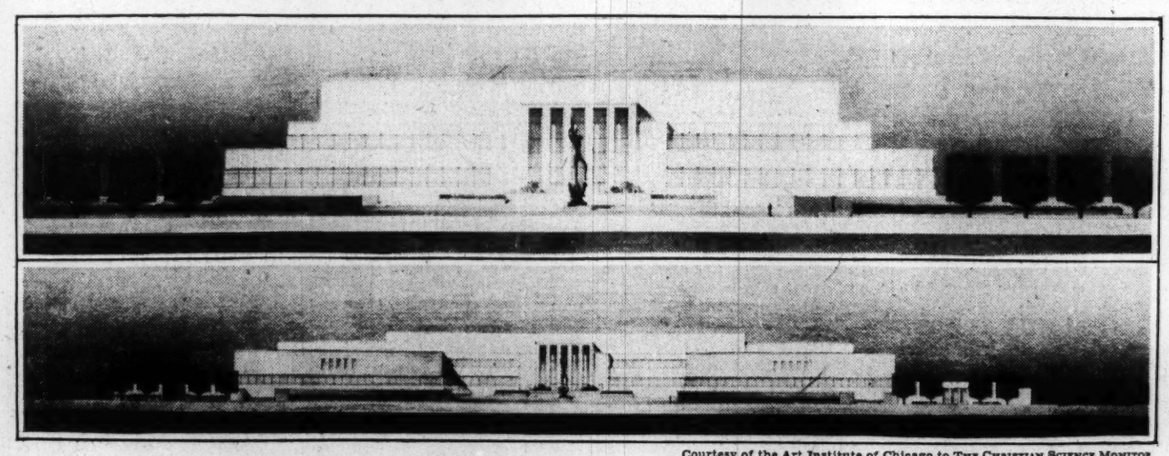
★ ★ ★

A memorial exhibition of oil paintings by the late Evelyn Cheston is being held this month at the Rembrandt Gallery in Vigo Street. Mrs. Cheston, a well-known exhibitor for many years at the New English Art Club, was considerably influenced by the work of Wilson Steer, and she was at her best in painting the wide spaces of English landscape seen in terms of sunlight and shadow. Like so much of Steer's work, her painting is in great measure a continuation of the Constable tradition, only—again like Steer—she adds to Constable's bravery in painting the greens and yellows of sunlit trees and meadows, that research into the color of shadows that was begun by the great masters of French Impressionism. Delicate, distinguished and always sincere, Mrs. Cheston's landscapes may lack the impress of a strong and forcible personality, but on the other hand they possess the charm which belongs to the work of a painter gifted both with a fine and fastidious taste, and with the technical power to express what she has felt and seen with very genuine accomplishment.

★ ★ ★

Another memorial exhibition open this month consists of paintings at the Fine Art Society by the late Emma Ciardi, a modern Venetian painter who has known how to combine the fine tradition of Guardi with her own personal reactions to the fascinating pageant of life as seen in the streets and canals of Venice. In her skillful use of broken touches of paint, Emma Ciardi has given us delightful vibrating impressions of the vivacity, movement and color which make the charm of Venice perennial. Though she spent practically the whole of her life in the city of her birth, Emma Ciardi by the sheer merit of her painting secured international recognition, and examples of her art may be found not only in the principal art galleries of Italy, but also in the Luxembourg, the Tate Gallery and at Washington.

CHICAGO — More than 360,000 people attended the concerts of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in Ford Gardens between the dates of June 16 and July 16, according to figures announced by the management of the Ford Exposition at a Century of Progress world's fair.



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Design Accepted for Art Institute of Chicago Building, Holabird and Root, Architects.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

BRILLIANT solutions of difficult problems characterize the prize-winning design for an enlarged building for the Art Institute of Chicago. To note some of the complications, a railroad runs through the center of the site, and the original building on the west side of the tracks, fronting on Michigan Boulevard, is connected by a bridge of galleries with other galleries, more or less subterranean, on the east side of the tracks, in Grant Park. Then, a monumental out-of-door memorial court stands at the end of the east and west axis of the building, which it was hoped could be left intact.

The architects, Messrs. Holabird and Root, have indicated a simple and dignified exterior and a plan of unusual compactness and easy accessibility. Only enough money is in hand to complete the first unit of the building, the ends of which will eventually be masked by projecting wings running eastward to the north and south of McKinlock Court. But the court is preserved as a permanent memorial feature and will have all the greater importance from its architectural enframement.

Five bridges in all are prepared, two to the north and two to the south of the present single bridge. Flooring over of the intermediate courts is contemplated so that the railroad, now electrified, will cease to be a disturbing factor.

The actual location of the various departments is yet to be determined after joint study by the museum staff and the architects. Particular attention is to be paid to flexibility, so that it will not be necessary to cut off entire gallery circuits whenever a special gallery is being reinstated or temporarily withdrawn from exhibition. Plenty of room is allowed for the erection of period rooms, of which some important examples are now in storage.

C. F. K.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-509m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Chicago Symphony	Orlando's Cosmo-	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
6:15	Orchestra concert..	politans; ensemble	Washington game	Little Jack Little..
6:30	Jackie Heller; orch...	Henry King and	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
6:45	Little Orphan Annie.	his orchestra.....	Yankee Singers...	Mischa Raginsky's.
7:00	Johnny Johnson orch.	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	string ensemble..
7:15	Baseball résumé.....	records; skits...	Sports reports.....	CBS dance music..
7:30	Reports; features.....	News; music.....	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch..
7:45	John Herrick; orch...	NBC dance music.	popular program.	CBS dance music..
8:00	News; World in Review	Three Scamps.....	Front page drama.	Reports; news.....
8:15	Flying talk.....	"Homespun"; talk	Script act; music..	Isham Jones and
8:30	Don Bestor and his	After Dinner Revue	Comedy Capers....	his orchestra....
8:45	orchestra.....	NBC violinist.....	"Fats" Waller.....	Concert ensemble..
9:00	Monitor Interview...	Enric Madriguera	Manhattan Sere-	Concert ensemble..
9:15	Via tango orchestra..	and his orchestra	naders; popular..	"Music Room".....
9:30	ERA Symphony Or-	"Hands Across the	Philadelphia Sum-	Local dance music..
9:45	chestra concert.....	Border"; musical	mer concert from	Getting the News..
10:00	Musical Jamboree; va-	"One Man's Fam-	Robin Hood Dell,	Local dance music
10:15	riety program.....	ily," dramatic sk.	Fairmont Park,	Organ; soloist.....
10:30	Edwin Franko Gold-	Chicago Symphony	by members of the	Local dance music
10:45	man band from Cen-	Orchestra concert	Philadelphia Or-	Sports; news.....
11:00	tral Park, New York.	"Cuckoo" skit....	chestra, Hans	Hughie Connor &
11:15	Reports; features....	Jack Denny and	Kindler, cond....	his orchestra.....
11:30	National Barn Dance.	his orchestra.....	Concert ensemble.	Elder Michaux and
11:45	program from Chi-	Siberian Singers	Sports; features....	congregation ....
12:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News.....	Sign off.....
12:15	folk dance music..	Ambassador Orch..	Casa Loma Orch....	.....
12:30	News; Abe Lyman and	Paul Whiteman &	Ferde Grofe and	.....
12:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-509m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Russian music.....	Morning Worship,	Reg. service of The	Morning service of
11:00	News; NBC String....	St. Paul's Cathe-	Mother Church,	Tremont Temple
11:15	Quartet recital.....	dral in Boston;	The First Church	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits.....	sermon, the Rev.	of Christ, Scien-	sermon; choir; or-
11:45	Reports; features....	Edward T. Sulli-	tist, Boston.....	gan .....
12:00	"Rheingold," from	van	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Bayreuth, Germany.	Musical Turns --	choir and organ	program .....
12:30	Radio City Concert	University of Chi-	Romany Trail	Symphonic Album
12:45	symphony orchestra.	cago Round Table	Talk on housing..	String ensemble..
1:00	under Erno Rapee;	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Ann Leaf at the
1:15	chorus and soloists.	his orchestra.....	with speakers,	organ; soloist..
1:30	Sunday Forum; ser-	Mary Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Serenaders
1:45	mon; male quartet.	NBC harpist.....	ensemble	musical program.
2:00	South Sea Islanders;	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist.....	ERA Civic Orch.,
2:15	Hawaiian music....	the Commodores..	¼ Hour in ¾ Time	und. H.E.Dickson
2:30	Concert Artists;	The Tune Twisters;	Beale Street Boys.	Armando Corea &
2:45	recita program.....	Peg La Centra...	Tito Guizar, tenor	his orchestra.....
3:00	NBC organ recital....	Talking Picture	Detroit Symphony	Religious program
3:15	by Robert Bedell	Time; sketch.....	Orchestra, Victor	from Los Angeles
3:30	Chautauqua Concert;	Dancing Shadows;	Kolar, conductor,	ERA Symphony or-
3:45	Chautauqua -- Sym-	concert ensemble.	from Chicago....	chestra, from
4:00	phony Orchestra, Al-	John B. Kennedy.	Buffalo Variety	Museum of Fine
4:15	bert Stoessel, con-	NBC soloist	Workshop progrm	Arts, Boston ....
4:30	ductor; soloist and	Chicago Symphony	Oregon on Parade:	ERA Civic Chorus
4:45	speaker.	Orchestra, Henry	soloists; orch.....	recital program...
5:00	Sunday Vespers;	Hadley, guest	Twilight Reveries:	The Playboys....
5:15	speaker; music.....	conductor	soloist; organ....	Windy City Revue
5:30	International Tidbits:	Sentinels; chorus,	Salon Gems.....	Sanderson and
5:45	vocalist; orchestra..	soloist; orchestra.	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Talk from London....	Religious period,	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
6:15	Hill Heart Throbs...	from New York ..	Report; Summer	Beethoven Founda-
6:30	Reports; features.....	Henry Davis and..	Musicale, Chicago	tion recital .....
6:45	Baltimore Band.....	his orchestra	Soloists; pianos...	Report; news.....
7:00	Silken Strings; Prev-	"K-7," secret serv-	"Peter the Great,"	Evening Service
7:15	in's Orchestra.....	ice sketch.....	dramatic sketch..	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Musical Art Quartet	Garden talk; re-	Chicago Knights;	ple Baptist
7:45	in Brahms program.	ports; recordings.	male quartet.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	CBS Variety Hour:	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	soloists; piano	choir; organ.....
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	duo; quartet; or-	"River Rhapsody";
8:45	ington, announcer...	vocal sextet	chestras	music and drama.
9:00	International variety	Rakov's Music and	Family- Theater:	Boston Opera Club
9:15	program from Vienna	popular soloists..	Bert Lytell; music	Orchestra under
9:30	Sketch. "Sob Sister"	American Album	Fred Waring's	Raffaelo Martino.
9:45	Sport report.....	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Mme. Schumann-Heink	Ted Fiorito's Or-	Kay Kayser's	Wayne King and
10:15	Joe and Bateese.....	chestra; soloists..	novelty band....	his orchestra.....
10:30	"L'Heure Exquise";	Canadian Capers;	Organ recital.....	Ferde Grofe pre-
10:45	voices; strings.....	variety show	Reports; music...	sents 'Americana'

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: Sheridan's "The Rivals."
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley, guest conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
5:00 WNAC, Musical Album of Popular Classics: concert orchestra.
6:00 WBZ, American Museum of National History program, from Montana.
6:15 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Excess Government May Spoil the American Dream," Prof. Robert A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology.
8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:15 WNAC, "From Old Vienna"; Howard Barlow's symphony orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Ensemble Symphonique: pianist; vocalists; concert orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Arthur Fiedler's Esplanade Symphony concert.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:30 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook; soloists; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, National Music Camp Orchestra; Guy Maier, piano soloist.
10:30 WAAB, Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses, Leisure League of America; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra; vocal soloists.
10:45 WBZ, Democrat-Republican Series; political discussions.
11:30 WBZ, Premiere of "Life Begins at 8:40," from Shubert Theater, Boston.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

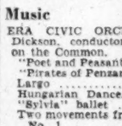
Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET — "The Song and Dance Man," by George M. Cohan. With Donald Brian and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

GLOUCESTER — "Hotel Universe," by Phillip Barry. Gloucester School of the Little Theater, 8:30.

MARSHFIELD—"The Youngest," by Phillip Barry. Marshfield Hills Theater, 8:30.

Movies



BEACON—Joe Brown in "A Very Honorable Guy." 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 9:30.

EXETER — Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in gangster story, "Manhattan Melodrama." 3:15, 6, 8:30. Also "Call It Luck."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Friends of Mr. Sweeney," from the novel by Elmer Davis. Charles Ruggles is suddenly transformed from a timid, retiring gentleman into the terror of a band of crooks. Fenway at 2:35, 4:58, 7:31, 10:04. Paramount at 9:05, 11:38 a. m., 2:11, 4:44, 7:17, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"The Film Parade." The history of the movie industry given in interesting form, with glimpses of stars of the early days. 2:36, 5:18, 7:58, 10:38. Also return engagement of "Karamazov," with Anna Sten.

BOSTON—Leslie Howard in "The Lady Is Willing." He kidnaps her for ransom—and they fall in love. 11 a. m., 1:23, 3:45, 6:08, 8:25, 10:45. Also E. Phillips Oppenheim's "Monte Carlo Nights," with Mary Brian.

KEITH'S—Richard Dix in "His Greatest Gamble." Escaping from prison he manages to preserve his daughter's happiness — the latter played by Edith Fellowes first, then by Dorothy Wilson. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Myrna Loy as a war-time spy in the Near East, in "Stamboul Quest." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Jean Harlow in "The Girl From Missouri," by Anita Loos and John Emerson. With Lionel Barrymore, Franchot Tone and Lewis Stone. Also Charlie Chase comedy, "It Happened One Day." Organ melodies by Leo Weber. 12:58, 3:10, 5:25, 7:45, 10:05.

METROPOLITAN—"The Goldbergs," radio family, in person. Also stage production, "Dancing Keys." Screen feature, Edward G. Robinson in "The Man With Two Faces." 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:20. Goldbergs at 12:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:05.

TREMONT—Eddie Cantor in "Whoopee." 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Pilgrimage," dealing with Gold Star Mothers' visit to French battlefields.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow." 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05.

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA — Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parkman Bandstand, on the Common.

"Poet and Peasant" overture..von Suppé
"Pirates of Penzance" selection..Sullivan
Largo ..... Handel
Hungarian Dance, No. 5..... Brahms
"Sylvia" ballet ..... Delibes
Two movements from Symphony No. 1 ..... Beethoven
"Blue Danube" waltzes..... Strauss

Other Events

AIR CARNIVAL—Air formation over Boston, 11 a. m.; start of race to Cape Cod Airport, Marston Mills, from East Boston Airport, 11:45 a. m.; various stunt flying events, races, etc., from 1 to 5:30 at the Cape Cod Airport.

SUNDAY

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—Conducted by Arthur Fiedler. Charles River Esplanade. 8:30.

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or"..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Second Movement, Allegretto, Seventh Symphony, Opus 92..Beethoven
"Meditation" from "Thais"..Massenet
Violin solo by Gaston Elcus
Overture to "Tannhauser"..... Wagner
"Nut Cracker" Suite:
March
Chinese Dance
Waltz of the Flowers
"The Lost Chord"..Sir Arthur Sullivan
Trumpet solo by R. Voisin
"Voices of Spring" waltzes...J. Strauss
"Russian Sailors' Dance" from "The Red Poppy"..... Gliere

ERA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Will Dodge, conductor. Museum of Fine Arts, 3.

Overture, The Barber of Seville..Rossini
Prelude from Le Deluge..Saint-Saens
Concert Waltz, Wedding Dance..Lincke
Two Norwegian Dances..... Grieg
Liebestod from Tristan und Isolde Wagner
Entr'acte Valse, Naila..... Delibes
Selections from Eileen..... Herbert
Overture, The Marriage of Figaro Mozart
Nocturne and Scherzo from Midsummernight's Dream ..... Mendelssohn
Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana ..... Mascagni
March, Einzug der Bojaren...Halvorsen

MONDAY

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"August Adventures" begin at 10:30 a. m. under the direction of Miss Truth Hemenway. They will feature outdoor work. The group will meet each Monday, Tuesday and Friday through the remainder of the summer.

Virginia Gold Mine Expanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Operations at the Mellville gold mine in lower Orange County, Virginia, are being increased with employment of more men. More buildings are being erected and additional machinery is being installed. The main shaft measures 7 by 12 feet and has been driven to a depth of 240 feet.

Maine Lobstermen To Hoe Clams for ERA

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 4 (AP)—Under direction of the ERA scores of Maine lobster fishermen are to do their fishing on more or less dry land.

Mr. John A. McDonough, emergency relief director for Maine, has asked the picturesque shellfish trappers to direct their efforts to clamming during the quiet season for lobstering. The product of their hoeing along the mud flats will be gathered up, canned in ERA factories and distributed as relief food or exchanged for other foodstuffs. The fishermen will be credited for their work against the funds ERA has advanced to save the Maine lobster industry from destruction.

Meanwhile, plans went forward to petition NRA for protection of the state's lobstermen against Canadian competition. A meeting has been called Aug. 17 at Rockland to decide whether a partial embargo or tariff protection shall be sought from federal authorities.

Lynn Manufacturers Sign Union Agreement

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP)—The United Leather Workers' Union, with which wood heel workers are affiliated, yesterday announced a new working agreement had been signed with 12 Lynn shoe manufacturers and 10 wood heel manufacturers covering 4600 of 6000 employees in Lynn, Boston and Chelsea.

Union officials said they would continue efforts today and tomorrow to obtain signatures of about 33 additional shoe manufacturers in Lynn. If additional signatures were not obtained, they said they would declare a holiday Monday for employees of those firms which had not signed.

Balloon Victor Still Unknown

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 4 (AP)—Official figures today were awaited for a check of distances to determine the winners in the national balloon race which started here Tuesday night and ended in Georgia Aug. 2 with three of the bags apparently closely grouped in distance. Mr. Ray Cooper, manager of the National Aeronautical Association, said it probably would be Tuesday before the barographs had been checked in Washington and official distances were computed.

Oklahoma Boy Rescues Two

Homer Matlock, 12-year-old Bethany (Okla.) lad, rescued two 15-year-old companions from drowning while swimming in a lake.

Motion Pictures

Mystery to Melodrama

Edward G. Robinson is appearing at the Metropolitan in "The Man with Two Faces," a transcription of the Kaufman-Woollcott play, "The Dark Tower." It is about a famous actress whose equally famous brother actor disguises himself in order to do away with her hypnotist-blackmailer husband. Mystery becomes melodrama in this film version; for while the play kept the dual identity a secret until the end, there is no attempt at this in the film. The ending itself is also changed. Mr. Robinson's portrayal of the dual rôle is more than adequate, while Mary Astor appears beautiful and haggard as the sister.

The stage show is headed by one of radio's favorite families, "The Goldbergs," whose appeal to the audience is extraordinary. J. D. B.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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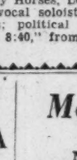

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LADIES' HAND BAGS OF UNMISTAKABLE QUALITY

SOUTHERN • DAIRIES
PASTEURIZED MILK and DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
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1915 1ST AVENUE N
2010 3RD AVENUE N
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"CIVIL SERVICE"
Laundry Dry Cleaning Rug Cleaning
2814-20 AVE. F PHONE 3-0168
New White Swan Laundry

Newman's Cleaners & Dyers
Established in 1916
Delivery Service to All Sections
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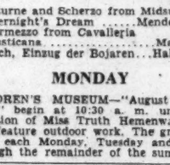
ALABAMA

MOBILE

B. L. P.
PAINT and VARNISH
Mobile Paint & Mfg. Co.
51 DAUPHIN STREET

Buy Your
COAL—COKE—WOOD
NOW—SAVE 20%
BROWN COAL CO., Inc.
D-248 MOBILE, ALA.

SEARS-ROEBUCK
Will give you up to 25% allowance for your old tires on new All-State Tires



107 GOVERNMENT ST., MOBILE, ALA.

HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"
MOBILE, ALABAMA

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods Courtesy Service

Lyal Service Station
HOME OF FRIENDLY SERVICE
Standard Oil Products
Washing Polishing Greasing
H. M. Van Horn, Propr.
CORAL WAY AT DOUGLAS ROAD

FORT LAUDERDALE

*Northern Electric Co. Inc.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
*Radios
and RADIO REPAIRING
218 S. ANDREWS AVE. Phone 1

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

"CITY OF PALMS"
Write for FREE booklet on FORT MYERS. We offer a complete real estate service. Full list of sales and rentals.
K. L. JEFFCOTT REALTY CO.
FORT MYERS FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy at
Lovetts Groceterias — Piggly Wiggly STORES

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

JACOBS JEWELERS, Inc.
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and China
LAURA AND ADAMS STREETS

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

WEIDMAN'S
Garage and Service
Electrical and Battery Service
Gasoline and Oil
Service Your Car With
KENDALL THE 2000 MILE OIL
93 S. W. 8th Street Phone 3-3027

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
Purveyors of FINE FOODS
Free Delivery Service
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES

White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Try Our Summer Special on
DAMP WASH, 1½ Pounds for 49c
Additional pounds 3c each.
PHONE EDGEWATER 1568

Phone 3-1380 New Work
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Biscayne Bldg. Ground Floor

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

THE HOUSE OF FRIENDLINESS
THE ROUND TABLE RESTAURANT
AT THE SIGN OF THE KNIGHTS
267 EAST FLAGLER STREET

Clyde Court Beauty Salon

(For Particular Women)
200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

Hammel's Sinclair Service
Complete Service at two stations to please you.
BAY VIEW STATION
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd. Ph. Edge 9197
Open all night.
MIRAMAR STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 19th St. Ph. 2-7532

AA-ONE CLEANERS
ALMA PETERS BURRIS
Cleaning—Dyeing—Alterations
1667 W. Flagler Street

BILTMORE CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality Work Prompt Service
Phone 2-1544 43 N. E. 58th St.

RILEY & MOORE
Since 1922
Duco Finishing—Tops—Seat Covers
Painting—Metal Work
18th Street at 2nd Ave. N. E. Ph. 2-4612

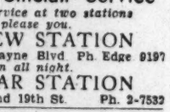
MODERN CLEANERS
Mrs. Frances Jones
Dry Cleaning—Laundry
Alterations
714 N. E. SECOND AVENUE
Your satisfaction is our objective

MIAMI BEACH

Phone 5-1935 {712 Collins Avenue / Miami Beach
MRS. COOK'S DUTCH OVEN
Pastry, Cakes and Cookies
Mrs. A. D. Cook

ORLANDO

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176



FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

WILLIAMS MOTOR SERVICE
Repairing

We Produce Results Not Excuses
WEST PINE STREET at RAILROAD
CHAS. T. WILLIAMS PHONE 7233

The Food Palace
Kre-Mel for desserts
Masola Salad Oil
Everything for the Table
ORANGE AVE. AT LIVINGSTON

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY COMPANY
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Fostoria Glass, Rosenthal China, Costume Jewelry, Bags, Beads Mfg. Jewelers. Expert Watch Repairing.
449 CENTRAL AVENUE

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
Our dry cold storage means safety for your winter garments. Cost? Only 3% of your own valuation.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

PAUL L. GLOGER
OPTOMETRIST
Always the Newest and Best in Eyewear
Mezzanine
MAAS BROTHERS

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms
PASTEURIZED PRODUCTS
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
408 TAMPA STREET

High Grade Shoe Repairing
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

TAMPA'S FABRIC CENTER
Essrig's
QUALITY BY THE YARD
Samples cheerfully mailed.

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041. 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

FALL MODELS
Paris Reproductions—
Most Reasonably Priced
• ALSO REMODELING
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
Mrs. David Frank, Manager
401-402 NORRIS BLDG.

AUGUST SALE
Fine Linens
Kenwood Blankets
Best Round Thread Sheets
J. B. FALLAIZE
THE LINEN STORE

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Lew Adler says:
You will want to take advantage of the splendid reductions offered in his August Sale.
LEW ADLER
113 PEACHTREE

RADIO
All Makes—Convenient Terms
Expert Service
C. W. JORDAN
at
PARKS-CHAMBERS 37 Peachtree St.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

PAINT HEADQUARTERS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
233 Peachtree Walnut 5789

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LUX
Silks and woolens Dish washing Family washing Shampooing Floors and walls Rugs and carpets
Sold by PIGGLY WIGGLY

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's Hemlock 5300 DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

AROMATIC MIST
in Vapor Form
Quickly cleans and brilliantly polishes floors, furniture, woodwork and automobiles
The Bradford-Browne Co.
Z. E. JAY
DISTRIBUTOR
Phone Ja. 4865-W 330 Sinclair Ave. N. E.

We Carry the Complete Line of
KVP PARCHMENT
Crawford's
Volunteer Bldg. 86 Broad St. N. W.

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

L. Chajage FURS
Our 16th Annual SUMMER FUR SALE
220 PEACHTREE STREET

GULF Goodyear Tires
Gulf courtesy cards honored.
Walter C. Smith
Forrest Avenue at Glen Iris

MACON

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
WRECKER SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

A Hint of Tomorrow in Our Methods of Today
UP-TO-DATE METHODS—MODERATE PRICES
Ethel B. Davis Beauty Shop
364 Second Street Phone 3711

DRY CLEANING Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING Phone 6000
RALPH'S GROCERY
811 Vineville Avenue
Phone 2868
WE DELIVER

SAVANNAH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
RCA Radiotrons
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

NEW WAY LAUNDRY
Phone 31121
Family Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

GENERAL INSURANCE
H. H. HUDSON
TEL 1478
12 PAGE AVE. ARCADE BUILDING

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130
Wash Suits and Summer Dresses Given Special Attention
Mountain City Laundry
Abbott-Knight Dry Cleaning
Phone 7000

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"
Louis G. Ratcliffe
FLOWERS
431 South Tryon Street

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Food Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

Why Longwood Towers?

BECAUSE—among other reasons—you may drive into the garage and go to your apartment without for a moment leaving the shelter of the buildings.

Apartments with living room, dining room and kitchenette, bedroom, and bath, are available at $85 to $122.50 a month, unfurnished, on yearly lease. Other suites priced proportionately. Booklet upon request—telephone BEAcon 6460.

LONGWOOD TOWERS - BROOKLINE

Avoid the September Rush
Rent Your Apartment Now!

Fenway 105-109 Peterborough st. 1-4 rooms, elevator. Janitor. Circle 5761; elevated bus service to door to and from Kenmore and Mass. stations.

573-574 Huntington av. 1-2 rooms with dinettes, free refrigeration, elevator, janitor. Garrison 9415.

10 Museum rd. 1-3 rooms. Free refrigeration, elevator. Janitor. GAR. 9847.

Cambridge 1201 Mass. av. FREE electricity and parking. Janitor. University 10134.

Allston 1127 Commonwealth av. 1-3 rooms. Free refrigeration, elevator, janitor. Algonquin 9653.

1 to 6 Ashford Court, Quiet neighborhood. 1 rooms, refrigeration, janitor, Stadium 2038.

20 to 24 Royce Rd. Modern 6 and 7 rooms, refrigeration, janitor. Algonquin 9653.

Hyde Park 1338-1342 River st. 3 and 4 large rooms, near cars and trains, janitor. Hyde Park 1589.

These buildings have careful management and modern, renovated apartments.

Harris Poorvu
10 State St., Boston Laf. 3414

BACK BAY APARTMENTS
1-2-3-room suites in first-class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, convenient locations; also semi-professional building adapted for offices with Switchboard, near The Mother Church. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 3212.

BOSTON, 128 Newbury St.—Two small apartments, one furnished with kitchenette, and one unfurnished.

ENJOY ECONOMY!
Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchens, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer, well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.
PERKINS MANOR
PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN
JAM. 0800

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—3-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

SECOND FLOOR, five rooms, fireplace, screened piazza, electric refrigerator. 31 Wellington St., Arlington, Mass. Tel. Arl. 2989-J.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
24A CLEARWAY ST., Boston Ken. 0482

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Newly remodeled upper 5-room apartment, all conveniences; desirable location; near trains and trolleys; oil heat and continuous hot water provided; adults; references required. Tel. Parkway 0790.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED or unfurnished one or two-room living apt., suitable for vocal studio, gentleman (mulatto). Write Box W-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ACCOMMODATORS

BOSTON—Hourly service; serve at tea, make sandwiches, care for children, afternoon or evening; shopping, dressmaking, mending. Com. 5742.

ACCOUNTANTS

PART-TIME bookkeepers furnished $1 per hour, includes time of accountant to supervise. LLOYD A. PHELAN, 89 State St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Lib. 0029.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW CADILLAC limousines with experienced drivers for sightseeing, shopping or driving; lowest hourly rates; special rates by the day or trip. ALLSTON TAXI SERVICE, 1211 Commonwealth Avenue Phone Stadium 2600 (Allston, Mass.).

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC. Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AT BEAUTIFUL NAHANT, 6-room, ocean-front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rest of season or weekly; special rate in July. MRS. MARION ALLEN, 73 Basa Point Road. Tel. 336-M. Nahant, Mass.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTER and builder; skillful jobbing a specialty; reasonable prices. WILLIAM GILLIS, 10 Milton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 5441.

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday Morning Services at 10:45 A. M., Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M. during July and August.

COUNTRY BOARD

ALLEN HOMESTEAD—Ashuelot, N. H. Easily accessible; ideal for restful vacation; homelike; $14. MRS. HARDY.

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. A real home in beautiful surroundings. Wonderful view, wide veranda, large rooms, modern conveniences, perfect food, delightful camp life; 50 miles from Boston; thirty-ninth season; $14 to $16 per week; transient $2.50. Booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York Regent 4-2234

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS
Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households, Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

BOSTON—Light, airy, attractive rooms, overlooking The Mother Church park. M. PEAKES 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 4. Tel. Com. 4939.

BOSTON, 37-W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7. $8 week Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath Room here when in Boston. Homelike, conv

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022 MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms in quiet home, permanent or transient; privileges. CONT. 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Excellent rooms and board if desired in refined home; free parking space; tourists accommodated. 172 Aspinwall Ave.; Long. 8433.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Rooms in quiet house for visitors or permanent guests; a real home; piazzas; kitchenette rooms also. REG. 8775.

N. Y. C.—Spacious, 4 windows facing park; medium, light room; no other guests. 333 Central Park West. Apartment 11B.

OCEAN FRONT, only 11 miles from Boston—One or two connecting rooms with private lavatory and toilet for 1 or 2 gentlemen or mature couple; breakfast optional; garage; references. Call Brookline 6469 evenings, or write Box A-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIELD SALES manager desires connection with high-type organization; Christian Scientists preferred; willing to travel anywhere; experienced in employing, training and supervising salesmen on educational and service selling. Address E-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY OR SALES REPRESENTATIVE, 35, married, 6 years specialty selling, 5 years as secretary, 6 years' general office experience. J. H. MEIER, South Jamesport, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISH lady would gladly take position as companion for part of day or afternoon. Circle 6335, F-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN of refinement wishes position as managing housekeeper in gentleman's home; owns and drives her own car; good housekeeper; can cook and sew. Write E-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

GLEN ECHO FARM—Best swimming, boating, fishing and mountain climbing at hand; home cooking; own vegetables, milk; rates $12-$13-$14; restricted clientele; booklet. MRS. BENJAMIN DYKE, Goffstown, N. H.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE, N. H.—Pine-wood camp, facing mountains, right on water; large, airy rooms, electric lights; very best food; good bathing. MRS. A. P. MILLER, R. F. D. 3, Laconia.

TORONTO, Ont.—GA-KA-DINA, 17 Clandeboye Avenue, Centre Island. Exclusive pension; large grounds, screened verandas; Adelaide 8328

SUMMER HOMES

GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—To let, furnished 8-room house, modern conveniences; lake and mountain scenery. MRS. ANNA BLOOD, Rte. 1.

7-ROOM cottage with garage, electricity, gas, running water, bathroom, at Standish Shore, So. Duxbury, Mass., on waterfront and private beach, reasonable price. Call Cen. N'tn. 0847.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 60 Boylston St., Boston Han 3121

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big commissions selling friends, neighbors, finest assortment 21 Folders. Gift wrappings; Every-day boxes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO. Fitchburg, S-29, Mass.

PERFUMES

EAU de COLOGNE—exquisitely scented, fresh and dainty, 6-oz. bottle $1.25 postpaid. Send for list of rare perfumes. HOVE, PARFUMEUR 529 rue Royale New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners. 8439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service. CR. 4101.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO, at the Water Tower, just north of the "Loop"—Attractive rooms at $1.00 per person; week and group rates. MRS. B. STEPHENSON, 841 North Michigan Avenue.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LAUSANNE—PENSION boarding house, for young students; home atmosphere; best references. PROF. COTTY, Théatre 5. Tel. 29.782.

DRESSMAKING

BERLIN—Experienced dressmaker, in and out of the house, RM 3.-- per day; good references. FRL. KUSTER, Bin-Schöneberg, Sachsendamm 48/49.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS SUBURBS—Quiet, comfortable home; paying guests; students; garden; garage; Frs. 280.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER 6 rue Fontaine, Asnières.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Important Cutlery-Silverware firm seeks serious, competent representative.

TOURET-GRIMARD

Coutellerie, THIERS, Puy-de-Dôme, France

TO LET

NICE (South of France)

Up-to-date luxurious apartments

GLORIA MANSIONS

63, Promenade des Anglais.

Facing sea, view on coast and mountains, gardens in front. Central yet quiet. Apartments from Frs. 5.000 per year according to size. Plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor, Gloria Mansions, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice, A. M.

FRANCE

NICE, FRENCH RIVIERA

H. HOVNANIAN

ARCHITECT and BUILDER

19, Avenue du Petit Fabron

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Wagram 20-67 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
56 Faubourg St. Honoré

Look for display advertising from France in the news section.

G. BUREAU

American and English Groceries

Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, etc.

12 rue de Seze (off Rue Caumartin and Bd de la Madeleine)

SILK STOCKINGS

Louise Simonin

444 RUE ST. HONORE Tel. Opéra 50-43

FRANCE

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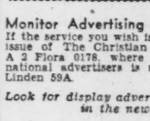

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Brassières, Gaines, invisible specialities for sports and beach wear.

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39 Bd des CAPUCINES
REASONABLE PRICES

GERMANY

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Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

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Kattrepel 18, Ecke Speersort, Steinstr.
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Siemensstadt: Quellweg 27
Haselhorst: Gartenfelderstr. 101
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MEHL, BACKARTIKEL

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GEBR. BOHM

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GERMANY

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Elegante Neuheiten. Masschuhe
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Wer besonderen Wert auf Schick Qualität und Preiswürdigkeit legt, der kauft bei

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Schokoladen Löwenherz

Spezialgeschäft feinster Süsswaren

GRINDELALLEE 26 Tel. 44 50 75

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS

KARL ZASS & CO.

HERRENKONFEKTION

HAMBURG: Mönckebergstr 31
BARMBECK: Hamburgerstr 82
ALTONA: Schulterblatt 111
ALTONA: Reichenstr 18

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Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steintor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

Möbelhaus Neckermann

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Complete Home Furnishing
Good style Best references
Free delivery and placing of furniture.

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Bekannt für grösste Auswahl
in allen Stoffen! Damenkonfektion
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Koch & Co. Gm.b.H.

Steilshoper Strasse 182. Tel. 23 52 51
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Obst Gemüse Kartoffeln
Kohlen

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MAGDEBURG
Lüneburger-Strasse 21
Fernsprecher 251 30
FAHRRADER—NÄHMASCHINEN
Kartoffeldämpfer f. Landwirtschaft

GERMANY

MAGDEBURG
(Continued)

Shirt Makers
Oberhemden
Massanfertigung
unter Garantie
des Sitzes

Albert Widdig

Alte Ulrichstr. 18

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HAIRDRESSERS

DAMEN- und HERRENFRISEUR
Dauerwellen, Transformationen
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Oetinger

G.m.b.H.
Das Spezialhaus für
MANTEL u. KLEIDER
Königstr 46, Mitternachtbau
COATS and GOWNS

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Fachmännische Ausführung sämtlicher Pelzarbeiten

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Musikalien in grosser Auswahl
Pianos - Harmoniums - neu
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HOLLAND

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DRESSES, COATS, RAINCOATS
Exclusive Models — Low Prices
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Speciality in Stockings, gloves, socks Well-known address for underclothing for Ladies and Gentlemen and Children. Household linen. Different qualities—different prices. Agent for The Hague and environs, Mrs. Peeters, Havenkade 52a, Scheveningen

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Handel in Fyne Staalwaren
Steel and silver trade. Electrische Slypers
Niet Roestendstaal. Messen- scharen
Zakmessen, enz: Wellner-Zilver
Lepels en Vorken
NIEUWE BINNENWEG 229A ROTTERDAM
Tel. 30434 Giro 6043

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ALL INSURANCE Life Insurance
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The Hague Phone 110613

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Furs - Pelteryen
Remodelling - Moderniseeren
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Met Hoogste onderscheidingen. Steeds gaarne tot uwen dienst.

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Mosquito Nets

Very moderate prices.

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(Hotel Astoria's Gård)
Knitwear, Hosiery, Underwear

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets·Curtains·Tapestries
Myrstedts
Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan
5

C. Rolff & Co.

Koppar-, Bleck- och Plåtslageri.
Copper and Electro-plate
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(Continued)

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Rya and Flossa Rugs

Shops in Stockholm:
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In Malmö:
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Tel. 116211

Moderate Prices
Real Permanent Waving
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BUSINESS HOURS 9-12, 1-7

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SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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BERGER - STALDER

Au Départ
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The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites. Repairs

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CHEESES

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UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
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Theaterplatz 13

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The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Parpan

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Speciality Tapestry

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Repairs.

Confiserie Ryser

CONFECTIONERY
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

Bakery - Confectionery

G. RIESEN-LOOSLI

Speciality
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

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CHOCOLATES
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FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Gentlemen's Outfitters

Zwygart
Bern
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First Class Goods
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Large assortment of UNDERWEAR

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Gramophones and records of the best makes. 5 audition-rooms exquisitely installed.

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GROCERY SHOP

KOLONIALWAREN
· KROPF-BALMER

FLURSTRASSE 38

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(BAKER and CONFECTIONER)

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Spezialität: Wienernussgipfel

GAFFNER & CIE

Spitalgasse 23

FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS

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BERN
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High Quality, moderately priced.

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AU VIEUX LOGIS

17 Cours de Rive
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Mme. Béchard-Vibert Tel. 47.862
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Founded 1822

ENSEIGNMENT DU PIANO

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COURS DE SOLFEGE
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Piano Lessons

INTERLAKEN

Konditorei - Tea Room

RITSCHARD

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Renowned for Quality and Prices

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Summer Prices

PACHE & RUCHONNET

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LAUSANNE
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Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
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Articles de voyage, Réparations
Leather goods, umbrellas, repairs

OUVRAGES DE DAMES

Tapisseries

MELLE. ALICE FAVRE

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ST. GALLEN

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nur absolut einwandfreie Stücke mit 5% Kassa Skonto.

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E. Kretz

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E. Grünenfelder

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First Class
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J. PETER

METZGERGASSE 14 TEL. 1680

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN
(Continued)

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BUTCHER CHARCUTERIE
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MAX REINER

THUN MARKET AVE
The important Music House in the Bernese Oberland
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Columbia and H. M. V. Gramophones, Radios & Records

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Marvellous and manifold is the Choice of Swiss watches at

Früh

J. FRÜH

Bleicherweg 23, Zürich 2

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Watches and clocks of very best quality. Good service and repairs.
Tel. 33.971

Die schönen modernen

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(Summer Materials)
in einfarbiger und Bedruckter SEIDE finden Sie in riesiger Auswahl bei

Müller-Blümli

Bellevueplatz, neben Kino

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy.

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Rämistrasse 3
SELECT CHOICE

Meyer-Buck

Schiffände/Kirchgasse

CHINA and EARTHENWARE
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Rich. Buck, Zürich 5

Herren- & Damenfrisiersalon
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Hairdressers

KLARA MUELLER

MERCERIE
Kreuzplatz 20, Zürich 7
Wool for every need, thread, hosiery. Gloves, novelties, ties.
Large assortment of baby articles

Union of South Africa

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SPRING FASHIONS
and
FABRICS

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Arrange to meet them in

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For Good Clothes
at Moderate Cost

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Complete Ladies' Outfitters

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(Prop.) *Ltd.*
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Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Armour's Food Products

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone 2-5164, Cape Town. Box 868

A. F. HONEYMAN

MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor Mades to Measure.
26 CHURCH STREET Tel. 2-3577

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 central

WINTONS

The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
NATAL
and 3 Anglo-African House Smith Street DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

FLOWERS
Cut Fresh Daily
BOUQUETS—PRESENTATION BASKETS A SPECIALTY
FLORETTE
340 West Street Phone 3384

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

GREENACRE'S

Harvey Greenacre & Co., Ltd

The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

Hansford & Hansford

Limited

TIMBER and JOINERY

We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.

We stock:

Fen Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, "Novoid" Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Sliftex" Coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless, Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards etc.

8-12 PINE STREET
East. Phone Cen. 2263

JOHANNESBURG

GOODRICH TYRES

are known the world over for their supremacy

Buy your next Goodrich Tyres from us. All stocks hold Maker's full guarantee and are new and fresh. Our prices are competitive with any in the UNION. Railage paid to any Station in South Africa.

Brenners' Garage

89-91 RISSIK STREET

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL

For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices

Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors

44 RISSIK STREET

Better Value in Footwear

Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.

Only Address:

SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

Marie Lynch & Co.

LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS

Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. Box 2632 Eloff Street

THE CITY DAIRY

(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 PLEIN ST., COR. WANDERERS ST.
FOR MILK and CREAM
branch at
Bedford and Yeoville Dairy
Bedford Rd., Yeoville

The Transvaal Graphite Co.

(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)

Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Clothes-Post Socket

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU dislike stationary clothes posts in your back lawn, either for æsthetic reasons or because they seem to require so much room, you will be interested in a clothes-post socket designed by Matthew Glass, of Philadelphia (U. S. Patent No. 1965639). A cement-lined hole will hold the temporary post on washdays, and may be covered and almost concealed by the little metal lid when the garden club comes to luncheon.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Zerubbabel — *Zeh-rub'-a-bel* (*u* and each *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Ezekiel—Preferably four syllables, *E-ze'-kih-el*.

Wholly, holy — Discriminate between them thus: *hole'-ly* and *ho'-ly*.

Thither—Each *th* is "voiced"; that is, sounded as in *then*, not as in *thin* ("unvoiced").

Solomon — *Sol'-o-mun* (first *o* short, second as in *obey*, *u* clipped).

Congregation — The first *n* is sounded as in *ink*.

Spakest, makest—Two syllables.

Potsherd—A piece or fragment of an earthen pot. Sound it *pot'-shurd* (secondary stress on second syllable).

Saith—*Seth*.

Neither, either—In America, *nee'-ther* and *ee'-ther* (*th* "voiced"); in Britain, *ni'-ther* and *i'-ther* seem to prevail.

Stanched—The *a* is preferably intermediate as in *ask*.

Multitude — *Mul'-tih-tude;* not *mul'-ta-tood*.

Immediately — *Ih-me'-dih-ate-ly* (each *i* short, *e* long, *a* as in *chaotic*); not *ih-me'-fit-ly* nor *a-me' dit-ly*.

Corinthians — The *o* is as in *obey*.

Haggai—Three syllables, *Hag'-a-i* (first *a* short, second as in *chaotic*, *i* long).

Josedech — *Jos'-e-dek* (*o* short, first *e* as in *create*, second short).

Philip—*Fil'-ip;* not *Fih'-lup*.

"Sufficeth us" — *Suh-fise'-eth us;* not *suh-fi'-sa-thus*.

"Verily, verily"—If read with the indicated conviction, it must not be rattled off.

Infinite — Too meaningful a word to be tossed off in a great rush. Pity the careless speaker who makes "infinite Mind" sound like *infant mine!*

Logos—*Log'-os* (each *o* short).

Æon—*E'-on* (long *e*, short *o*).

Rapport — *Ra-port'* (*a* short, *o* long). The word means "relation," especially a relation characterized by harmony and accord. It comes to us from the French *rapport*, variously rendered "bearing, connection, relation, harmony, affinity, correspondence" (an outgrowth of *rapporter*, "to bring back," derived from the Latin *apportare*, "to carry or bring to").

Inquiry — *In-kwire'-y;* not *in'-kwih-ry*.

Practically — End it *-kal-ly;* not *-kly*.

Horeb—Long *o*, *Ho'-reb*.

Washing — *Wosh'-ing* (short *o*); not *wau'-shing*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Today's Limerick

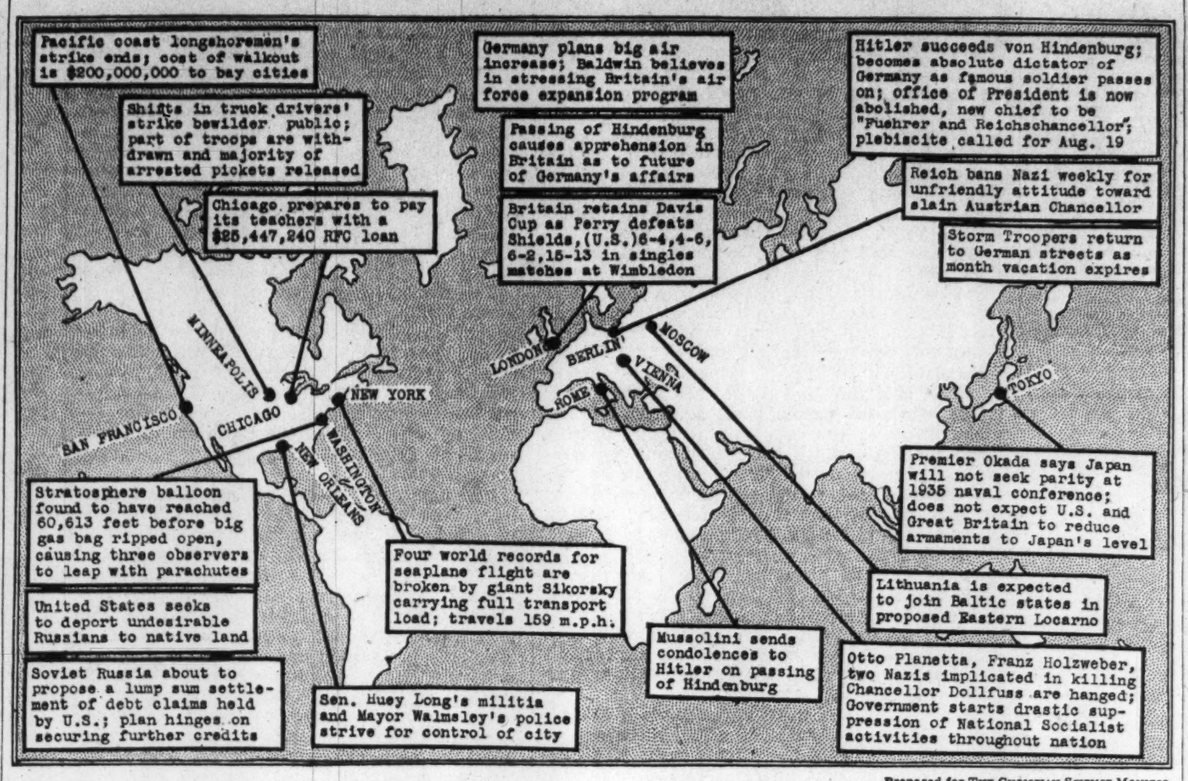
There was a fair maiden from Butte,
Winsomely smiling and cutte.
She sang in a choir
And folks said her hoir
Notes sounded as sweet as a flutte.

Quotation for Today

IT IS a law of the mind that which is not expressed dies. All expression deepens impression.

—E. STANLEY JONES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Pacific coast longshoremen's strike ends; cost of walkout is $200,000,000 to bay cities
Shifts in truck drivers' strike bewilder public; part of troops are withdrawn and majority of arrested pickets released
Chicago prepares to pay its teachers with a $25,447,240 RFC loan
Germany plans big air increase; Baldwin believes in stressing Britain's air force expansion program
Passing of Hindenburg causes apprehension in Britain as to future of Germany's affairs
Britain retains Davis Cup as Perry defeats Shields, (U.S.) 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, 15-13 in singles matches at Wimbledon
Hitler succeeds von Hindenburg; becomes absolute dictator of Germany as famous soldier passes on; office of President is now abolished, new chief to be "Fuehrer and Reichschancellor"; plebiscite called for Aug. 19
Reich bans Nazi weekly for unfriendly attitude toward slain Austrian Chancellor
Storm Troopers return to German streets as month vacation expires
Premier Okada says Japan will not seek parity at 1935 naval conference; does not expect U.S. and Great Britain to reduce armaments to Japan's level
Lithuania is expected to join Baltic states in proposed Eastern Locarno
Otto Planetta, Franz Holzweber, two Nazis implicated in killing Chancellor Dollfuss are hanged; Government starts drastic suppression of National Socialist activities throughout nation
Mussolini sends condolences to Hitler on passing of Hindenburg
Four world records for seaplane flight are broken by giant Sikorsky carrying full transport load; travels 159 m.p.h.
Stratosphere balloon found to have reached 60,613 feet before big gas bag ripped open, causing three observers to leap with parachutes
United States seeks to deport undesirable Russians to native land
Soviet Russia about to propose a lump sum settlement of debt claims held by U.S.; plan hinges on securing further credits
Sen. Huey Long's militia and Mayor Walmsley's police strive for control of city
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CHICAGO
NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO
NEW ORLEANS
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TOKYO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Feast of Tabernacles

THE Feast of Tabernacles was largely a harvest festival marking the completion of the harvest of fruit, oil and wine, and is indeed described in Exodus 34:22 as the "feast of ingathering"; moreover, all the men of Israel were supposed to attend it (Ex. 23:17). It was held for a period of eight days, from the 15th through the 22nd Tishri (the seventh month of the ecclesiastical year); and "the last day, that great day of the feast" (John 7:37; cf. vs. 2) was observed with special solemnity.

During the preceding seven days the people had made "booths" (or "tabernacles") out of leafy branches and had "dwelt in them" (cf. Lev. 23:40, 42), celebrating a period of rejoicing (v. 40) as a memorial that God had made their ancestors "to dwell in booths" when he "brought them out of the land of Egypt" (Lev. 23:43).

Numerous sacrifices were offered during the continuance of the feast, indeed "they were far more numerous than at any other" (see Hastings' Bible Dictionary; I, p. 861, etc.).

Just Between Us

MRS. L. G. G. Midland Park, N. J., brings the glad news that through the Sundial she was able to find a relative. This is the second time that word has reached us of the lost being found through the little records of sunny hours shared by readers.

This is an opportune moment to pass along something J. H. N. D., of Chicago, has to say: "In your canvass of 'What Do You Read?' ballots as to the most interesting of the many features, it may interest you to know—and I think I can voice the opinion of many of your readers—why the Sundial and Quotation for Today lead all others. They are nourishment for the distressed. The thoughts of its grateful contributors serve to build up new hope for those who need it."

Well said. And, of course, the Sundial, In Lighter Vein, Vocations, etc., will always be just as good and just as helpful as the faithful contributors make them. As we grow better, we shall all see better things—and share them.

Now, a word of caution: We trust that the little feature "With the Inventors," with its odd little gadgets, some practicable, many only clever or amusing, has led no one to believe that the path of the patent-seeker is strewn with primroses. In fact, it is very tortuous, being lined with many varieties of cactus; and in 9 cases out of 10, the destination is not desirable, much less profitable.

—Feature Editor.

Today's Typ-O-Graph

Drawn on the Typewriter for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Miss Rosalind Lillibridge, Los Angeles

PORTRAIT OF A MAN TAKING ORDERS

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Piece Cut Out

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE is a way that I have learned whereby I may fool Keturah; and because there be so few things in which I can fool her, and so many in which I should like to do so, and because there be few men who know even one such way, therefore do I record it.

There cometh to our door every morning a lad who bringeth unto us a Daily Paper, save that on the Sabbath he bringeth it not. For on that day do I desire to have rest from some of the things of the week. And there cometh to our door twice every day a Postman, and he bringeth many other papers. And I read them with Shears, so that when I read something that I would read again, then do I cut it out.

And Keturah hath no more than her share of Curiosity, yet is there nothing which she hath so keen a desire to know as what was in the Piece that I have Cut Out. And sometimes she careth for nothing else in the Paper, but she fain would know what was the Article which I have cut out.

Therefore have I learned this, that when I would cut out an Article, I will cut out the Whole Page. And from the page do I clip out the Piece that I want, and throw the rest into the Wastebasket. Then doth Keturah read the paper and Miss Nothing. So do I keep Peace with her, and save the Piece that I cut out. For even though she misseth a page, and therewith the end of an article, yet doth it not offend her like the cutting out of a Little Square from the middle of the Page.

Now I have considered this, and I have reflected that it is often possible to do a Large Thing and get away with it, whereas a Small Thing of the like kind doth only irritate.

Remember?

When the front porch had a scraper for muddy shoes? (H. T., Boston.)

When the barber kept a case of ornate individual shaving mugs for customers? (R. J., Melrose, Mass.)

When the grocer plugged the coal oil can with a potato? (E. R. G., Wellesley, Mass.)

When everyone had a rain barrel to catch the soft water? (E. M. S., Needham, Mass.)

When the corner arc lights had to have the moths removed every week? (M. L. T., Boston.)

(Are there any more things that the present generation should know about? Send them in.)

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Earning His Way

A YOUNG man attending college was faced, as are many others, with the problem of earning his own way. He saw and accepted an opportunity to lease a large partly-furnished house. Then by letting rooms, with kitchen privileges, to his classmates, he was enabled not only to meet his own need, but to help the other students in reducing their expenses. Sybil L. D.

Ferns

THIS IS something that anyone living near a dense forest can do: Two sisters in the north woods of Wisconsin gathered the large fern fronds that grow so prolifically in the timber, standing them in cool, damp places. These ferns they shipped on order to florists, and their earnings some days ran as high as $40. J. F. G.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Honesty

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO stories well illustrate the honesty and justice of Abraham Lincoln. Both have to do with happenings when he was a clerk in Offutt's store, in New Salem, Ill.

One day a woman entered the store and made purchases to the amount of $2.20. After she had left Abe again added the items of the bill and found that through error he had charged her six cents too much. It being closing time, he locked the store and started out on foot to the home of the customer, a distance of between two and three miles. He apologized for the mistake and paid to her the few cents due.

At another time a woman entered just at closing time and asked for a half-pound of tea. The tea was weighed out and paid for, and the store was closed for the night. Next morning when Abe opened up he discovered that there was a four-ounce weight on the scales. Shutting the store, he made a long trip before breakfast to deliver the balance of the tea.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Lecturer was described in a contemporary as speaking "straight from the shoulder." Further in the account it was "straight from the heart." One more stage of descent and it'd have been ventriloquism.

Humorist: "Some motorists have the knack of making their tyres last much longer than other drivers can," says a writer. One method is to negotiate corners economically on two wheels.

Los Angeles Times: If it takes him a month to decide which car to buy, that isn't indecision. He just enjoys being treated as an important citizen.

Punch: "I am learning the violin at 68," says a correspondent. We sympathize with his neighbors living at 66 and 70.

Daily Oklahoman: A wonderful man is the farmer. He can make grass grow without using a garden hose on it every evening.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Burbank, Calif.

THE children were planning a dinner for a little lady in a western town; this time it was to be her eighty-fifth anniversary. When she learned of it she told them that she did not want a dinner this year, but she would like to go to brother J——'s, a distance of about 15 miles.

Brother J—— is just two years younger than the little lady, and has been his own housekeeper and gardener for many years. He is a very independent American citizen, anxious not to become a burden to anyone. A quotation from a recent letter expresses some of his courage: "My garden is looking just fine, sweet corn two feet high, beans, onions, and radishes, lettuce a plenty. We have had three good rains, and if nothing happens my early potatoes will be ready by the Fourth of July. My late potatoes are just coming up, I expect to put out my late cabbage the first of July. I work in my garden some every day."

But to come back to the little lady and the story of love, another bit from the letter will perhaps tell it best:

"I knew they were coming, but I did not look for them until 10 a. m. I wanted to go down town, and left the house about seven. I had just crossed the railroad when a car passed me and pulled into the curb. A young lady hopped out and spoke to me. After I had got near enough to see it was my great-niece, I asked where the rest were. She said they were at the house. I gave her the key and went on my way, and was gone about one hour.

"When I returned, I found the front porch piled high with furniture, the lawn was covered with rugs and mattresses. Well I was abashed, dumfounded if you know what I mean! There was sister A—— and her two girls, and her son C——, and M——'s daughters, and E——'s three boys—all working. They were washing windows, woodwork; took all of the curtains down; gathered up all of my washing and washed and ironed every thing; put the curtains up, everything in place; had supper; washed the dishes; and left for home about sunset.

"They certainly had earned their dinner and supper which, by the way, they had brought with them."

In Lighter Vein

No Free Advertising

A violinist was very much disappointed with the account of his recital printed in the paper of a small town.

"I told you three times," complained the musician to the owner of the paper, "that the instrument I used was a genuine Stradivarius, and in this story there was not a word about it, not a word."

"That is as it should be. When the Stradivarius Company advertise their fiddles in my paper, under 10 cents a line, you can come round and tell me about it."

Br-r-r!

A woman bought a house on the United States and Canadian border. She was uncertain as to whether her house was in Canada or the United States, so she called in a surveyor to find out.

After doing the job, he told her the house was in the United States.

"Thank heaven!" she said. "I will get away from those Canadian winters!"—*Toronto Globe.*

Ho-Hum

Big-Game Hunter: "Once while I was having a meal in the jungle a lion came so close to me that I could feel his breath on the back of my neck. What did I do?"

Bored Listener: "Turned your collar up?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Thoroughness

"They're verra thorough in London," said Mac. "I lost a shillin' in the Strand an' reported it to the police. Next mornin' I went to search again and they'd got the road up!"—*Scottish Calendar.*

Good Grade

A youth had just driven home from college at the close of the term.

"Did you pass everything?" asked his mother anxiously.

"Everything but two motorcycles. They must have had airplane motors in them."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Party Tricks*

By CARMACK

My little stunt worked perfectly at the party this afternoon-A little boy threw the stick just as I asked him to—
And I raced after it and brought it back—
Then I wiggled my tail and said-"Who wants to throw it next?"
Oh, Boy- about a dozen offered to do it!
So I knew I was in for a busy time and a lot of fun—
But I had nothing on Tiddly-winks-He was doing a few of his favorite tricks and was getting as much attention as anybody-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

"Praying for Rain"

A PICTURE may speak louder than words. Statistics on the drought which is affecting half the land area of the United States give some conception of the extent of the distress it has brought. Newspaper writers' descriptions of the scene, and their records of human effort to master adversity, offer some understanding of the drought's significance. But the depths of human response to the drought were more nearly fathomed in a recently published photograph.

Lined up under a splintering window frame, ten persons kneel beside their home, praying for rain. They wear the work-weathered clothing of humble farm folk. One of the bowed heads has felt the sun of forty-five or fifty summers; one has known not more than three or four.

It is the pathos of the picture that strikes one first. But almost as immediately comes its message of utter despair. The sons of men do not often turn whole-heartedly to prayer except as a last resort. And then with many misgivings as to its effectiveness. "The drought," says the average observer, looking up from the picture, "must be pretty bad."

No doubt much of the prayer for rain is too frequently the prayer of fear rather than of thanksgiving. And as such it falls far short of the efficacious prayer taught and practiced by the early Christians. Nevertheless, it is above the scorn with which mere intellectuality is apt to regard it. It can be made a stepping-stone to that higher sense of prayer which Jesus demanded of his followers when he said: "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."

It may well be questioned whether much of the prayer for alleviation of drought will prove to be of that effectual type. But at least it may be expected that where a prayerful attitude of mind rises to meet this adversity, it will lead many into an improved conception of prayer. The self-examination provoked by trials is one of humanity's hopes for improving its lot, and self-examination is one form of enlightened prayer.

The most casual reflection on human affairs discloses a pressing need for such examination. Faced with the curtailment of crops which the drought implies, we shall do well to inquire into the uses to which we put our recent abundance; to recall that in the years of America's "unprecedented prosperity," millions lacked the means of earning a living; to recognize that the severest drought with which men have to deal is that which continues wherever narrow self-seeking is allowed to parch the fertile possibilities of meeting all human needs.

A few weeks before the publication of the photograph of a family praying for rain, a clergyman addressed a Boston congregation with a plea for more prayer. If prayer has lost some of its influence in men's lives, it is because they have made prayer a ritual instead of an application of Christian thinking to human affairs, because they have considered prayer something to be spoken instead of lived.

There is more to praying than moving the lips. There is more to it than working with the head and hands toward an object. Those who pray correctly follow with the whole heart Jesus's injunction to love one another, to realize that the Father to whom they pray knows what they have need of, and to understand that He fills that need.

Cheap Liquor—or Less Liquor?

"THERE are more ways of killing a cat than by choking him on cream," runs an old saying. Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, evidently believes there are other ways of getting rid of bootleggers than by surfeiting the American public on alcoholic liquor. While the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, licensed distillers and some doubtless well-meaning newspapers urge a reduction in the taxes on liquor, Mr. Morgenthau announces a sweeping enforcement drive against illicit producers, and declares he would rather try out the full police powers of the Treasury Department before resorting to a lower excise.

Joseph H. Choate Jr., chairman of the Control Administration, argues that the bootlegging industry is of such monstrous proportions that it will take not only police power but also "all the forces of economic warfare"—that is, competition at about equal price—to defeat it. Mr. Choate, however, arrives at this estimate of the enemy by assuming in comparison with the relatively small withdrawals of legally taxed liquor that the country must actually be drinking considerably more than it did before prohibition.

This fails to take into account the fact that twelve years of prohibition may have decreased, and according to creditable statistics did decrease, the drinking habits of the American people. The volume of bootlegging unquestionably is bad, but it may not be so invincible an ogre as Mr. Choate and the distillers envisage.

By the economists' rule of supply and demand, the plain effect of reducing the price is to stimulate the use of intoxicants. And if smuggling can be eliminated, the experience of Great Britain with licensing shows that higher cost will diminish consumption.

If it be admitted that government regulation of intoxicants has gone over to a "for revenue only" basis and has no longer any concern for reducing the consumption of alcohol, then the thesis is valid that the tax should seek the level that will bring the largest voluntary payments regardless of social effects. But it is strange that some of those who consider it realistic to meet force with force in relations between nations rely upon meeting force with supineness where social evils are to be combated.

It is only fair to say that Mr. Choate does look upon the enforcement activities of Mr. Morgenthau's bureau as one necessary arm in the fight against the bootlegger, and evidently any difference of opinion applies only to the relative weight which economic competition should pull in that endeavor. It may be that the state and federal governments, enthralled with the prospect of revenue, have set the liquor taxes so high that a reduction would serve the purposes of law enforcement and thereby the purposes of temperance. It probably is true, however, that even if cuts are warranted, they need not carry the taxes down to such a point of invisibility as distillers and generous drinkers would propose.

At any rate, friends of temperance will be glad that Secretary Morgenthau has resolved to test thoroughly the effectiveness of police methods for suppressing the illicit alcohol trade before embracing the arguments of the advocates of cheap liquor. It ought not to be necessary to encourage drinking in order to discourage the bootlegger.

Parity of Defense—a Naval Key?

OPEN diplomacy complicates face saving. That is the short meaning of the statement by Keisuke Okada, Japanese Premier, that when Tokyo asks for naval "equality" it does not mean parity. Japan's equality plea is much like Germany's—a demand not for the same amount of arms but for recognition of her *right* to equal arms.

The conception is one not of needs but of prestige. Admiral Okada objects to ratios because "they hurt the self-respect of certain nations." It is really the publicity about ratios that hurts. For there is a surviving belief that the greatness and honor of a nation somehow depend on the amount of weapons it possesses. Were it not for that false pride and for the fanfare that attends international conferences and formal treaties, adjustment of naval questions would be far easier.

Let no Briton or American suppose that this false pride is a monopoly of the Japanese. "Britannia rules the wave" is no testament of meekness. Nor is the American slogan, "A navy second to none." For the United States, parity with Britain has always been psychological rather than practical. The United States needs neither the same kind nor the same size navy. Japan's needs are still different.

This, of course, is on the assumption that "needs" apply to the protection of home waters and the maintenance of supplies. The 5-5-3 ratios set up by the Washington and London treaties provide strengths which fulfill this concept of needs. They give each signatory defensive supremacy. In Japan's case, it is estimated that this ratio even makes her stronger in her own waters than a combination of British and American navies.

Thus by that yardstick—security of defense—Japan already has more than equality. And that kind of equality is the soundest basis for naval limitation. For if "needs" are expanded indefinitely by nationalistic demands for a navy that would have supremacy not merely at home but on all the seven seas, then the sky is literally the limit. Even an attempt to make each navy adequate to protect national commerce brings in fluctuating factors and hypothetical requirements which afford no foundation for agreement. This last yardstick, uncertain and theoretical as it is, has entered largely into American estimates of naval needs.

It is likely that Japan's new trade expansion is causing similar theories to operate in determination of her naval policy. If so, it emphasizes the necessity for trying to clarify national purposes and maritime law, so that the various navies will not be expected to sustain preposterous conflicting claims. But for Japan especially the question of prestige is probably more vital. She undoubtedly feels that if she could say to China, "See, I rank with the United States and Great Britain; I have the same naval standing," her position in Asiatic eyes would be improved.

Perhaps the key lies in abandoning the yardstick of tonnage and adopting that of defensive security. Japan might be accorded the right to increase certain submarine and destroyer quotas, which would make her surety of defense doubly sure. British and American opinion would go a long way to meet Japanese views if that were the basis. Concessions to face-saving requirements could be made. But none will be made to demands which look beyond equality of defense.

Remaking Democracy

AN ORGANIZATION that has been in existence in England for three years is known by the name of PEP. Little is known about the individuals who work for it, because their names are not published. They believe in work, not personal advertisement; in exercising influence as a group, and not as individuals. The letters stand for "Political and Economic Planning"; and the object is to create a practical, effective means of "spanning the dangerous gap between the ideal and the practice of parliamentary democracy."

It is the weakness of modern democracy that it has not yet discovered a sufficiently effective means of giving full expression to the will of the people who form nations. The vote is something, but voters do not initiate legislation or direct policy. At the most, they pass judgment upon their rulers and legislators, and even this judgment is often confused.

It is clear that the vote, though it is the supreme symbol of democracy, is only one among many elements necessary to democratic government. Freedom to express opinion at all times is an indispensable condition, and freedom to use publicity in organizing opinion. The pressure that is constantly brought to bear upon ministers by associations of individuals intent upon getting things done has been a factor in all democratic government, keeping it alive to the active forces at work in the community.

Yet democracy is languishing because its governments are not quick enough and thoughtful enough in applying the best current ideas. The organized groups which most successfully win the ear of ministers are not always the most disinterested ones. Powerful combinations receive more than their share of attention; whereas the contributions of thousands of intelligent persons are wasted by sheer diffusion.

PEP came into existence because its organizers were convinced that governments were in danger of becoming their own guides and judges—"which is the road to absolutism"—and that the remedy is to be found by the voluntary effort of informed, trained and disinterested citizens, who would set aside part of their leisure to make contributions to the fund of practical proposals, and to make them so weightily that they could not be neglected. Suggestions and criticisms, if they are to hit their mark, must be not merely ingenious, and not merely disinterested; they must also be based upon the most exhaustive inquiry, and tested by trained, practical thinkers.

Among the hundreds of voluntary workers for PEP, one group has devoted itself to an invaluable examination of the needs of the British cotton industry. Another group has given its attention to iron and steel, another to research and transport, another to housing and town planning. But the value of its work will be judged by the degree in which it stimulates imitators. A really self-governing community will be one in which citizens of ideas and ability are prepared actively to associate themselves with others of like minds and to put their collective conclusions at the service of governments. Here is a constructive activity, open to every citizen, by engaging in which he may help to make democracy both genuine and workable.

Relentless and Kind

Book of the Day

PROFOUND sympathy for suffering and hatred of injustice characterized the man whose biography Miss Edith Olivier writes in THE ECCENTRIC LIFE OF ALEXANDER CRUDEN (London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d. New York: Viking. $2.50); and yet Cruden was capable of demanding imprisonment for those who went for a walk, or laughed and sang, or had their boots blacked, on the Sabbath.

A work of his—Cruden's Concordance—was a book once to be found in almost every household where there were any serious books at all. Its notes on Scriptural animals read as amusingly as some of the observations in Goldsmith's Natural History. Still, it is doubtful whether many readers of this extraordinary dictionary know how it originated; whether, too, they have a definite notion of the career of its author.

Born in the year 1699, of a family of Protestants and Hanoverians, the son of a merchant of Aberdeen, he was one of many children. He had an easy childhood and youth, though subjected, in the manner of the times, to the discipline of much learning. He seemed destined, indeed, for the agreeable calm of donnish scholarship; but at the age of 20, he was obliged to fly from Aberdeen after an unhappy love affair which had—his parents and friends assumed—made him temporarily insane. In London, he became an expert proof corrector and a bookseller. His days, however, were far from being without event. On three different occasions, each the result of a love affair more absurd than tragic, he was sent to an asylum.

A Harmless Eccentric

Was Alexander Cruden mad? No unprejudiced person today would call him anything more than a harmless eccentric; but the Age of Reason was a witch-haunted age; and Cruden was the kind of man who laid himself open to the laughter and brutality of an unfeeling time.

He had certain illusions, it is true. After the success of the Concordance he saw himself as a great public figure, he regarded himself as a second Joseph, and wished to be appointed public corrector or censor of morals. He craved a knighthood and was quite unaware that his claim was treated as a joke. He was a fanatical Sabbatarian. Late in his life he visited prisons and worked on behalf of wretched prisoners who had been condemned to the gallows for some petty misdemeanor.

Triumphs of His Life

The two triumphs of his life were the Concordance and the gift of the post of Royal Bookseller. The Concordance was not a life work, nor yet a sudden whim. He made the enormous compilation in a year; but it was the natural outcome of his early training. From childhood he had known the Bible intimately. The Bible characters were much more real to him than personal friends, and he identified himself with them. No games were permitted in his home on the Sabbath, though one pastime was allowed. This was to select a key word from the Scriptures and to trace it through book after book, noting down all the references. The child who found the most references won.

Miss Olivier expertly shows the pathos and nobility of the eccentric man's life, his dignity before ill-usage, his humanity. Vain of his social position, as he was, and excessively convinced of his vocation, he is a character to whom one warms with admiration and pity, however much one laughs. He is an obscure Calvinist Malvolio—a comic creature, we may have to grant; gentle, nevertheless, and courageous.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Afternoon With Elves

"BUT I must write a letter to your grandmother," I answer a small boy who stands beside my desk, where I have just sat down to pull out paper and ink.

"Couldn't you write it in the park?" Peter asks, thinking ahead.

It *is* a fine day. Anyone can see that. I agree that it is too bad to be confined to a sketchy front lawn when there is a whole park only a few blocks away. So I gather up writing pad, fountain pen, the car keys, a shade hat, and a pillow. Peter is carrying a pail and shovel, a ball, and leading Guinevere, his puppy. It all seems a good idea once we get started. Perhaps I shall be inspired to write a really satisfactory letter, which has been overdue for two weeks. I have high hopes.

We go a little farther than we intended, to a park beyond the first one. There is a small, muddy pond here, with great attraction for elves between one and one-half to four feet tall. I ensconce myself in a hollow beneath a tree, which makes a chair of sorts, and from which I can see in several directions without craning my neck too much.

* * *

Guinevere leads Peter off on an expedition and I open my writing pad. "Dear Mother:" I write, with the peace of the big out-of-doors flowing through my pen. A sharp cry from Peter, however, brings me to my feet in a bound. He has thrown his favorite silver ball too near the pond and it is now floating serenely out to sea, while he stands in a posture which suggests he is about to jump in and swim after it. I comfort him with the thought that it probably will float to shore.

While we wait, we examine the mud for worms and watch a flock of ducklings, huddled close to their mother, swim out from under a great burdock leaf and paddle away for afternoon diving practice. They make a pretty pattern in their huddle, with the brown stripes on their soft backs all exactly parallel. The silver ball, bobbing about gently, stirs their duckling curiosities, but a drake admonishes them with fatherly quackings from across the pond and they go back into close formation with their mother. However, their combined displacement makes tiny waves around the ball so that, fifteen minutes later, it comes to shore in a marshy, but possible, point of vantage. We recapture it with a good deal of triumph and return to our own corner of the park.

* * *

I settle down again on my pillow under the tree. "Peter and I are out in one of the parks," I write, "and he is playing house in the trees. . . ."

"Mummy," comes a thin shriek, "I'm upside down."

He is several trees away, caught by his foot between two close-growing limbs of the tree and is, quite literally, upside down. This matter righted, I move to another tree, closer by, suggest a new game and go back to my letter. I proceed half a paragraph when two little girls come and sit down close by and eye me silently for several moments.

"What are you writing?" one ventures.

"A letter," I reply companionably. She has eyes like a china doll's, azure and very round.

"Who's it to?" asks the other, and I note she is a small brown elf with a mischievous air.

"To my mother," I reply.

"You couldn't have a mother," the first one says.

"Why not?" I inquire, feeling somewhat orphaned.

"You're too old," she says. "Isn't that your little boy?" she points to Peter, who is throwing mud in every direction with his wooden shovel. I nod.

"Then how could you *have* a mother?" she asks.

Now that she presses the point, I am not as sure of many things as I was ten minutes earlier. I feel enormous and antedate the first Adam. Hoping to clear up the mystery, I ask a question.

"If you *are* a mother, can't you *have* one?" I query my two small tormentors. They eye me silently, with a round, fixed stare, and make no reply, evidently feeling the question doesn't deserve one. Slightly bewildered, and wondering if I have slipped down a rabbit's hole, I go on with my letter. When I look up, they have disappeared, so I decide they *were* elves after all.

* * *

Peter now has a companion, and as they are playing ball perilously close to me, I screw the cap on my pen, and lean back to be umpire. What has begun as a ball game, shortly turns into tag, which as rapidly becomes a small wrestling match. This ends abruptly and the boys climb into the very low limbs of near-by trees, expatiating to each other on the respective merits of their outlook. In a twinkling they are following after some bigger boys who are looking for tadpoles. A scream, sudden laughter, and a very scared-looking little green frog hops madly across my lap and on into the grass. He is followed by a horde of excited youngsters, all bent on getting him back into their pail of water.

My letter paper is now spotted by frog's legs and torn at one edge, where a small boy has flung himself too close to me during a game. I look at it ruefully, unscrew my pen and start to explain why it looks so messy when I notice the boys leaning too far over the edge of the pool. They are after a frog, of course. Their pink, wooden pail is full of water and they are holding it slightly under the pond, hoping that a frog—or at least a tadpole—will obligingly hop in. I resourcefully think of another, more discreet, game which lasts for five minutes, after which both boys become fearfully thirsty, and it is decided that whatever else is not done, we *must* go and seek a drinking fountain.

On the way to a fountain, however, they come upon a caterpillar humping himself off into the grass. They beg me for a sheet of paper in which to wrap him up. Drinks are forgotten now in favor of the possibility of a cocoon, so they make a basket for their booty out of the paper and some leaves—and give him to *me* to carry!

* * *

All the while Guinevere has been barking at the ducks, racing madly after the two playmates, the frog, anything and everything. Now she disappears. We find her, however. She is hidden by a little bush which grows well over the water's edge and there she is making tiny "wuffs" at the duck family, who are "peeping" their way to the safety of their burdock plant. Now we are all gathered together, I find that the afternoon has gone on to 4:30. Hastily I sit down to finish my letter, in order to mail it on the way home. It does not look very promising. There are two short paragraphs, mostly containing an explanation of the reason why I may not be able to write very much. Dubiously, I unscrew my pen and begin. I shake it and try again. Only the faintest blue mark responds. Dry! I fold up my writing pad and pen.

At the words "we must go home now," the other little boy fades away. Peter is a long time gathering up his muddy pail and shovel, his ball and the puppy. I shake the ants from my pillow and we walk out through the park gates.

"Let me mail your letter, Mummy," Peter requests when a mail box, which we pass, reminds him of the reason for our venture.

"Thanks," I reply hastily. "I've some more to say before it's sealed."

"If you write so much, Granny'll never have time to read it," scoffs Peter, laughing up at me.

I drive on in dignified silence. You can't propound plain facts to elves. They escape, when you try, and hide behind round eyes of wonderment at the peculiarities of grown-ups.

D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

Midwesterners Await the Keynote

By FRANK L. PERRIN

PERHAPS no speech made by President Roosevelt in recent months has been more eagerly awaited by the politically minded than the one to be delivered at Green Bay, Wis. Announced in advance as the only address on his vacation trip to deal with partisan affairs, those whose political fortunes are at stake are hopeful or despondent, probably without knowing the reason why. Into the hotped of partisan strife and political insurgency, the President comes unafraid and probably prepared in advance to deal unequivocally with an extremely important issue of more than local significance.

His pronouncements at Green Bay, according to the expectations of the political wisemen, will virtually indicate the attitude of the President and his party tacticians toward the Progressive Party leaders in Wisconsin. These La Follette Progressives entered into a defensive alliance (which proved, in fact, to be a successful offensive) with an almost hopeless Democratic minority in the 1932 campaign, with the result that the Democrats were victorious. The La Follette faction, outvoted in the primary election, sought nothing at that time for itself but to avenge its defeat at the hands of the stalwart wing of the Republican Party.

* * *

But, as it has been so truthfully said, politics makes strange bedfellows. And it sometimes happens that strange bedfellows kick the covers off. This is what the Democratic Party managers in Wisconsin have done. Encouraged by the first success in many years, they seem to have forgotten that victory in 1932 does not insure a similar victory in 1934. At any rate, they announced far in advance of the mid-term campaign that they didn't care at all to play the game any longer with the Progressives on their side. Knowing something of Wisconsin politics, I am inclined to believe that the Democrats made an unwise decision. I say this while not particularly approving the tactics of the La Follette Progressives during recent years.

The present situation into which the President is expected to bring peace or even greater discord is this: Senator Robert M. La Follette, the younger, is standing for reëlection, this time as the candidate of a new third party. While always following in the footsteps of the elder La Follette and being identified as a Progressive, he has stood, nominally, as a Republican. And on the same ticket, according to present plans, as a candidate for the governorship, will be former Gov. Philip F. La Follette. The latter was defeated in the state primary two years ago by former Gov. Walter J. Kohler, just now having his troubles with striking employees at his model town of Kohler, near Sheboygan.

As is well remembered by those more or less familiar with the Wisconsin picture, the combined La Follette-Democratic forces succeeded in electing a Democratic Governor and defeating Kohler, the regular Republican nominee. Also they elected a Democrat, F. Ryan Duffy, who defeated the regular Republican candidate for the United States Senate, John B. Chapple, who had succeeded in wresting the nomination from the then incumbent senator, the late John J. Blaine.

In almost any other game than politics this successful alliance would have become a permanent partisan bloc. But in politics there are few friendships and, apparently, no tried and true confidantes. So it came about that with victory perched upon its banners the once-shattered forces of the Democracy of Edward S. Bragg and George W. Peck marched proudly out of the Fusionist camp ground, forgetting those who had aided and abetted them in their hour of need.

* * *

It is to the still somewhat bewildered high command of the reigning party in the Badger State that President Roosevelt, the Commander-in-Chief, must bring some word of counsel or warning. By strict accounting the party in the State owes a greater debt to the La Follettes than is owed by the party nationally. The Wisconsin Progressive bloc has given nothing to the Democrats, either in votes or prestige, that it would not have selfishly appropriated to itself. Neither do the old-line Republicans owe anything to their former colleagues. Their repudiated alliance did, it is true, keep ambitious and long-suffering Wisconsin Democrats away from the public crib for many years, but whatever credit was thus gained was lost, probably irretrievably in the disaster of 1932.

Can the President, even by indirection, encourage the rank and file of Wisconsin voters in his own party to support the candidates of a third party? It is intimated that he proposes to commend Senator La Follette for his espousal of new-deal policies. But what of party regularity? Perhaps party regularity is, after all, merely a tradition. In many of the states west of the Mississippi the separating lines have grown dim and almost indistinguishable.

But nothing can be said with less possibility of misrepresenting the President than this: Above all things, at this juncture, he desires to maintain approximately his present measure of party support in Congress. To go too far afield in a desire to aid Republican candidates of whatever shade or faction might prove to be a dangerous departure from the tenets which his own party managers have prescribed. Mr. Farley, it is recalled, prides himself upon his adherence to the doctrine of party regularity. Even Tammany, under his aggressive sponsorship, has been labeled with the mark of approval.